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WARREN'S
NEW
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY



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A NEW
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY,

ILLUSTRATED BY

NUMEROUS MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

BY

D. M. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF "THE COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY," AND "THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY."

PHILADELPHIA:
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
1880.

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PREFACE.

SINCE the last general revision of Warren's Primary Geography, so many successive editions have been called for that it has been found necessary to renew the electrotype plates from which it is printed.

In order to make the book more than ever worthy of the generous support of its many friends, the publishers have taken advantage of this opportunity to prepare an entirely new set of finely engraved maps, which will be lithographed instead of being printed from electrotype plates, as heretofore—a change which involves considerable additional expense, but which adds greatly to the value of the book. With a view to securing the greatest benefit from this improvement, the page has been somewhat enlarged, thus allowing the maps to be drawn on a much better scale than before.

There has been a general and just complaint that the maps in the various Primary Geographies are very defective and uninteresting, whereas they should be the best and most attractive. It is believed that this objection cannot be made to the present work.

Before preparing the new plates, the text was carefully examined, and many leading teachers consulted with regard to the desirability of making changes in matter or arrangement; but it was decided that, since the book had been found so generally successful and satisfactory in the schoolroom, such changes would be more or less experimental, and the gain, if any, too slight to compensate for the difficulty of using it in the same classes with previous editions. Hence, with the exception of the alterations made necessary by the progress of geographical discovery and by recent political changes, the present book is identical, page for page, with the previous edition.

The following extracts from the former preface will show the general plan and arrangement:

"The Introductory Lesson of the Primary Geography as heretofore published in the form of imaginary travels received many warm commendations from educators, and the wish was frequently expressed, that the same style of lessons might be extended. To meet this wish, the first part of the book has been rewritten in the form of oral lessons, in simple narrative language. The most important definitions to be committed to memory have been placed in *Italics*, so that the teacher and pupil may readily distinguish them from the oral and more explanatory matter.

"The second part of the book, consisting of Descriptive Geography, has also been carefully rewritten, and contains the latest geographical information, as far as is consistent with the plan of a primary work. The text in a work so small must necessarily be brief; the distinguishing features of a country, however, are stated, the natural order being observed of giving first the simpler physical features and then the political divisions.

"The descriptions of a country are in all cases followed by the map of the same, on the page opposite to which are the map questions. No name is introduced in the maps which is not referred to in the descriptive text or map questions.

"A Vocabulary containing the pronunciation of every difficult geographical name in the book, and the explanation of the meaning of many of them, is appended.

"The whole book has been much simplified, and both the text and map questions have been divided into short lessons for the teacher's convenience."

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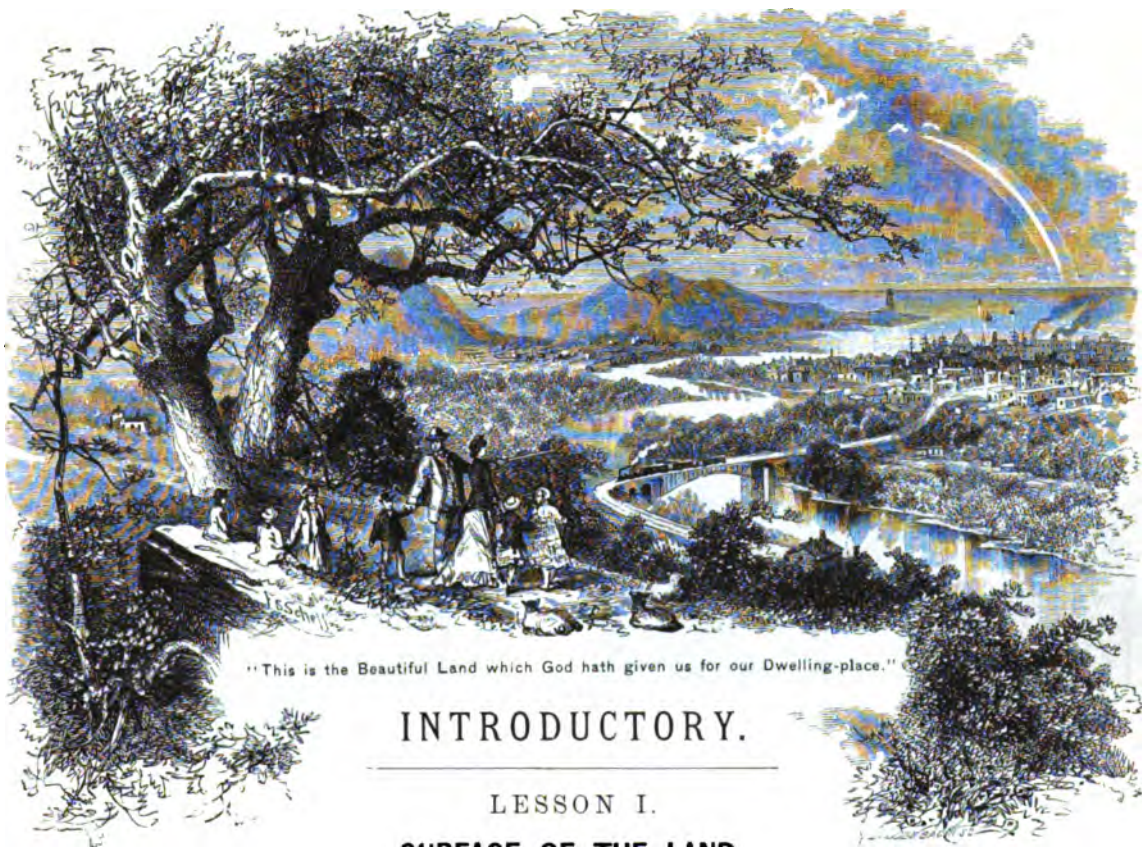
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PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.



"This is the Beautiful Land which God hath given us for our Dwelling-place."

INTRODUCTORY.

LESSON I.

SURFACE OF THE LAND.

IF we leave our homes and go abroad upon the earth on which we live, we shall see many different objects.

We shall find many kinds of animals, of trees, flowers and fruits.

Questions.—LESSON I.—What are some of the different objects that you see in going home from school? Do you see many kinds of trees? Of flowers? Of fruits? Do you think you would see more kinds of trees, flowers and fruits if you were to take a long walk or ride into the country? Let each pupil name a kind of bird which

We shall learn that the surface of the earth everywhere is either land or water, but that the various divisions of land and water are very unlike, and that different names have been given to them.

he has seen. Let each name some animal besides a bird. Let each pupil name a kind of tree which he has seen. A flower. A kind of fruit which he has eaten. What shall we find the surface of the earth to be? What shall we learn about the various divisions of land and water? Can any of you tell how the land differs from the water?

2. Some portions of the land are nearly level.

Level tracts of land are called Plains.

3. Plains are not all alike; some are covered with trees, and are called *Forest Plains*; others are covered with grass, and are called *Prairies*.

There are vast prairies in some parts of our country, many of which have been cultivated and made into beautiful farms.

In summer bright flowers grow with the grass, making the prairies look like immense flower-gardens.



A DESERT.

4. In some parts of the world we shall find plains which are dreary wastes of sand; here no rain falls and no trees or grass can grow.

Dry, sandy plains are called Deserts.

5. We shall sometimes find fertile places in deserts, with springs or wells of water. Here trees and grass grow and the land can be cultivated.

A fertile place in a desert is called an Oasis.

What are level tracts of land called? What are plains covered with trees called? Those covered with grass? Where are vast prairies? What grow among the prairie-grass in summer? What other kind of plains are in some parts of the world? What are such plains called? What is an oasis? Who stop at oases for rest and water? Who

Bands of travelers and merchants, on their journeys across the desert, halt at these oases for rest and water.

6. The inhabitants of deserts, except in some of the larger oases, are tribes of savages who wander about constantly from one oasis to another. They have many horses or camels, and no other shelter than the tents which they carry with them.

LESSON II.

SURFACE OF THE LAND.

(CONTINUED.)

LEAVING the level country, we come to elevations of land above the general surface. The elevations of land, when not very



HILLS.

high, are called *Hills*; when half a mile high, or more, they are called *Mountains*.

2. A country where there are many hills is called a *hilly country*; a country where there are many mountains is called a *mountainous country*.

live upon deserts? Do these people have houses? What shelter have they? What are they doing almost constantly? Can any scholar tell why people who live upon deserts should have many horses or camels?

Questions.—LESSON II.—What are elevations of land that are not very high called? When half a mile high, or more? What is a country called that has many hills?



MOUNTAINS.

3. Mountains sometimes stand alone or in groups, but usually great numbers of them are joined together, forming long ridges called *Ranges* or *Chains*.

Many mountain chains lying together and extending in the same direction form a Mountain System.

4. If we go up the side of a mountain, we find the air growing colder as we ascend; and if the mountain is very high, we find the top covered with snow.

Many mountains are so high that great masses of snow and ice cover their tops all the year round.

The top of a mountain is called its Summit, and the lowest part its Base.

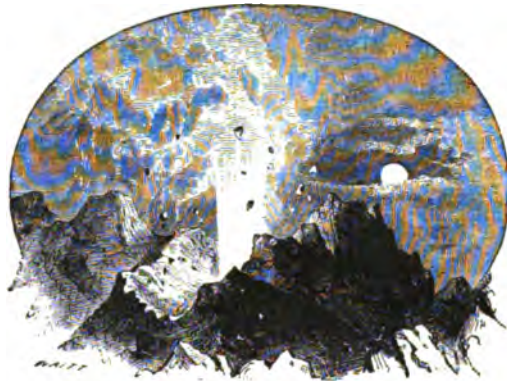
5. The most valuable minerals are usually found in mountain ranges. Thus gold, silver, iron and coal are dug, with much toil and expense, from the sides of mountains and hills.

What is a country called that has many mountains? How do mountains sometimes stand? What do they usually form? What do many mountain chains lying together form? As we ascend the side of a mountain do we find the air growing colder or warmer? What is found upon the tops of the highest mountains? What is the top of a mountain called? What is the base of a mountain? What minerals are generally found in mountains?

6. In some parts of the earth there are mountains from the top and sides of which *fire, smoke and melted rock*, called *Lava*, burst forth.

Lava is often thrown out in such great quantities that it flows down the mountain sides in streams, burning everything in its course. When cities or towns lie in its way, they are sometimes buried under the hot mass, and many or all of the people perish.

7. *Burning mountains are called Volcanoes.*



A VOLCANO.

8. *The low lands between hills and mountains are called Valleys.*

LESSON III.

WATER ON THE LAND.

A PART of the water which falls in rain and snow sinks into the ground, and collecting in little streams under ground flows

What bursts forth from the tops and sides of some mountains? What happens sometimes when great quantities of lava are thrown out? What are these mountains called? What are valleys? Has any one of the class ever seen a mountain? A valley? Can you tell which seemed the most fertile?

(The teacher will find a great advantage in the use of suggestive questions, adapting them to the pupil's advancement and surroundings.)

along until at a lower level it often reaches the surface and bubbles out pure and cold.

Water flowing out of the ground is called a Spring.



2. Springs are most numerous in hilly and mountainous countries.

A SPRING AND RILL.

Here the water can readily find its way out of the ground from the sloping hill and mountain sides.

In level countries and where the water of springs lies very deep, it is only found by digging wells.

3. The water of springs is usually pleasant to the taste, but there are many springs the water of which is disagreeable, being mixed with sulphur, metals or salts of some kind. These are called *Mineral Springs*, and the waters are used as medicines.

4. In some parts of the earth there are springs the water of which is not pure and cold, but is boiling hot, and is frequently

Questions.—LESSON III.—What becomes of part of the water that falls in rain and snow? What is water flowing out of the ground called? Where are springs numerous? Why?

How is the water of springs found in level countries and where it lies very deep? What are sometimes mixed with the water of springs? What are such springs called? What other kind of springs are in some parts of the earth?

thrown up with great noise to the height of one hundred feet or more.

Hot springs are called Geysers.



A GEYSER.

LESSON IV.

WATER ON THE LAND.

(CONTINUED.)

FROM springs flow little streams of water so small that we could easily step across them.

Small streams of water are called Rills, Brooks or Rivulets.

2. Some of the rivulets and brooks flow down the sides of the hills and mountains, and

To what height is the water frequently thrown up? What are they called?

(Give the pupils some account of the Geysers of California and Iceland.)

Questions.—LESSON IV.—What can you say of streams that flow from springs? What are small streams of water called?

WATER ON THE LAND.

uniting in the valleys form larger streams, which become still larger as they receive the water of other brooks.



A LAKE.

Others flow on between grassy banks and through fields into large pools of water called ponds or lakes.

Ponds and Lakes are bodies of water surrounded by land.

3. The water of lakes is mostly pure and fresh, but in some parts of the world there are salt lakes, as there are salt springs. A salt lake is sometimes called a *Sea*.

4. Ponds are very small lakes, and the water in them is so still that the pond lily may raise its tall stem to the surface, and spread its broad leaves on the quiet water.

5. Lakes differ much in size; some are scarcely larger than ponds, and others are hundreds of miles in extent.

The largest lakes in the world are in North America.

What becomes of some of the little brooks? Of others? What are ponds and lakes? What can you say of the water of lakes? What is a salt lake sometimes called? What are ponds? Has any one of the class ever seen a pond where water lilies grow? Where are the largest lakes?

6. Large, deep lakes are navigated by sailing-vessels and steamers. Such lakes afford easy mode of transporting goods and travel.

LESSON V.

WATER ON THE LAND

(CONTINUED.)

A LARGE stream of water flowing in a channel over the land is called a *River*.

2. Rivers sometimes flow directly into lakes, which are formed in deep basins in highlands by the waters of the surrounding hills.

3. Large rivers, however, are generally formed by many smaller ones uniting and flowing together. These smaller rivers are called *Branches*.

Rivers are said to rise in the small lakes or springs from which they start.



RIVERS.

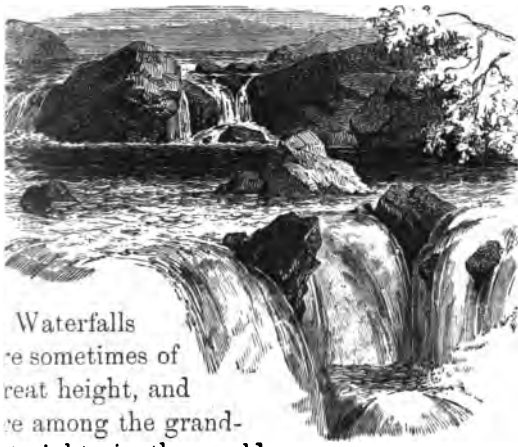
How are large and deep lakes navigated? What do such lakes afford?

Questions.—LESSON V.—What is a large stream of water called? From what do rivers sometimes flow? How are large rivers generally formed? What are the smaller rivers called? Where are rivers said to rise?

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

4. If we follow a river as it winds its way rough pleasant valleys, we may find that its waters suddenly descend, with much noise and foam, over a mass of rocks.

The sudden descent of water over rocks is called a Waterfall.



Waterfalls are sometimes of great height, and are among the grandest sights in the world.

A WATERFALL.

Where the river flows over ground that slopes considerably, the water rushes along swiftly and violently, forming a *Rapid*.

5. Rivers that flow down rocky slopes have usually many rapids and small waterfalls. These rivers are very useful, the swift rush of water affording water-power to turn the wheels of large mills for grinding grain, making paper, cloth and many other things.

Rivers that vessels may sail upon are called Navigable Rivers.

6. Such rivers are very important as means of communication between different places. Cities and towns are built upon their banks;

What is a waterfall? What can you say of waterfalls? What is formed when a river flows over a gradual slope? What rivers have many rapids and small waterfalls? How are such rivers useful? Has any one of you ever seen a large mill? Give some account of it. What rivers are navigable? Why are such rivers important?



A RIVER AND CITY.

for being easily reached by sailing-vessels and steamers, their goods can readily be sent to other cities and countries, and the products of those places brought back in return.

The spring or luke in which a river rises is called its Source.

7. Rivers flow into other rivers or larger bodies of water.

The place where a river flows into another body of water, is called its Mouth.

LESSON VI.

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

IF we continue traveling in the same course, over plains, hills and mountains, we shall finally come to a body of water so vast that we cannot see the land beyond. This is the great *Sea* or *Ocean*. The water of the ocean is salt and bitter.

2. The sea, or ocean, forms much the larger portion of the earth's surface.

Why are cities and towns built upon their banks? What is the source of a river? What is its mouth?

Questions.—LESSON VI.—If we continue traveling in the same course, to what shall we finally come? What is this great body of water called? How is the water of the ocean? Which forms the larger portion of the earth's surface, the sea or land?



CONTINENTS AND ISLANDS.

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is occupied by the Water, and only one-fourth by the Land.

3. All the land on the globe is divided into continents and islands.

4. *The great bodies of land are Continents.*

5. *The smaller bodies of land are Islands.*

6. Looking on the above illustration of continents and islands, you will see that all bodies of land are surrounded by water.

7. There are but two continents, each of which includes many countries. But the islands are numerous, and differ greatly in size.

A number of islands clustered together forms an Archipelago.

How much of all the surface is occupied by land? How much by water? How is all the land on the globe divided? What are continents? What are islands? By what are all bodies of land surrounded? (*A globe should be used in explaining the extent and position of the land compared with the ocean.*) How many continents are there? What can you say of islands? What does a number of islands clustered together form? Do you live

LESSON VII.

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

(CONTINUED.)

LOOKING again on the illustration, you will notice that the continents and islands are irregular in shape, and that their edges next the water are very uneven.

2. In some places the land extends into the sea; in others, the sea enters into the land. These irregularities of land and sea have different names to distinguish them from the main land and ocean.

upon a continent or an island? Can you tell, by looking on the illustration, if the continents are alike in size? How do they differ in shape?

Questions.—LESSON VII.—In looking on the illustration, what do you notice in regard to the shape of continents and islands? What in regard to their edges next the water? Look on the illustration and point out the part of each continent that is most uneven in outline. Point out the part of each continent that is most even in outline.

3. *A body of land entirely surrounded by water is called an Island.*



AN ISLAND.

4. *A portion of land extending into the sea, and nearly surrounded by water, is a Peninsula.*

5. *A neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land is an Isthmus.*



A PENINSULA, CAPE AND ISTHMUS.

6. *A point of land extending into the sea is a Cape. A high cape is called a Promontory.*

7. *That part of the land bordering on the ocean, is the Coast, or Shore.*

What is an island? What is a peninsula? What is an isthmus? What is a cape? A promontory? A coast or shore?

Questions.—LESSON VIII.—What is the great sea or ocean? What can you say of it? Name the five principal parts.

LESSON VIII.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

THE great Sea or Ocean is *that body of salt water which entirely surrounds the continents and islands.*

It is really one great body of water, but different names have been given to its various parts.

2. The five principal parts are called the *Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Antarctic and Indian Oceans.*

3. *A portion of the ocean that extends into the land is called a Sea, Gulf or Bay.*



A GULF, BAY AND STRAIT.

4. A *Sea* is almost enclosed by land. A *Gulf* is a large body of water, and a *Bay* may be either large or small. These names are often misapplied.

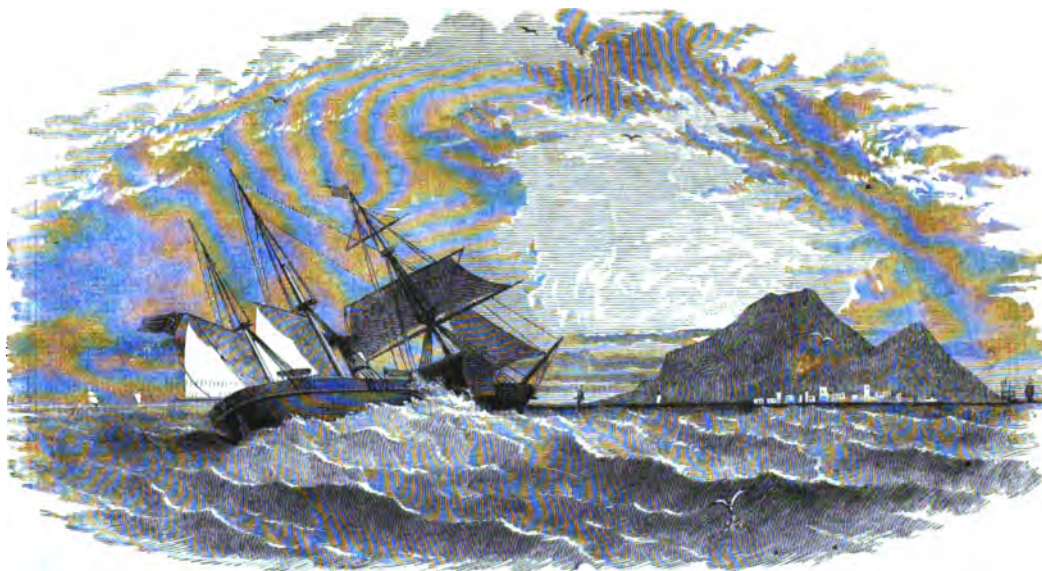
5. *A narrow passage of water joining two larger bodies of water is called a Strait.*

6. *A wide strait is called a Channel.*

7. *A portion of the ocean so shallow that its depth can be easily measured is called a Sound.*

pal parts. What is a sea, gulf or bay? Describe a sea. A gulf. A bay. What is a strait? A channel? A sound?

(The pupils should draw upon their slates the shapes of the various bodies of land and water, and compare them, as capes with bays, and isthmuses with straits, etc.)



THE OCEAN.

LESSON IX. THE OCEAN.

IF we sail out upon the ocean, we may see the water rolling up in great waves.

As we sail near the shore, we shall see many small bays, some of them with land almost all around them, so that the waves cannot disturb their waters. These bays, if they are deep and large enough, are safe places for ships to stop at anchor.

A bay in which ships may safely anchor is called a Harbor.

2. Continuing our voyage, in a few hours we shall be out of sight of land. And now for many days (unless we occasionally meet a ship or some other vessel) we shall see nothing

Questions.—LESSON IX.—As we sail upon the ocean what shall we see along the shore? How are some bays sheltered by the land? For what are these bays used, if they are deep and large enough? What is a bay of this kind called? Continuing our voyage, where shall we be in a few hours? What shall we see on the ocean? Has any one of you ever seen the ocean? Can you tell any-

but the sky above us and the deep blue sea around us.

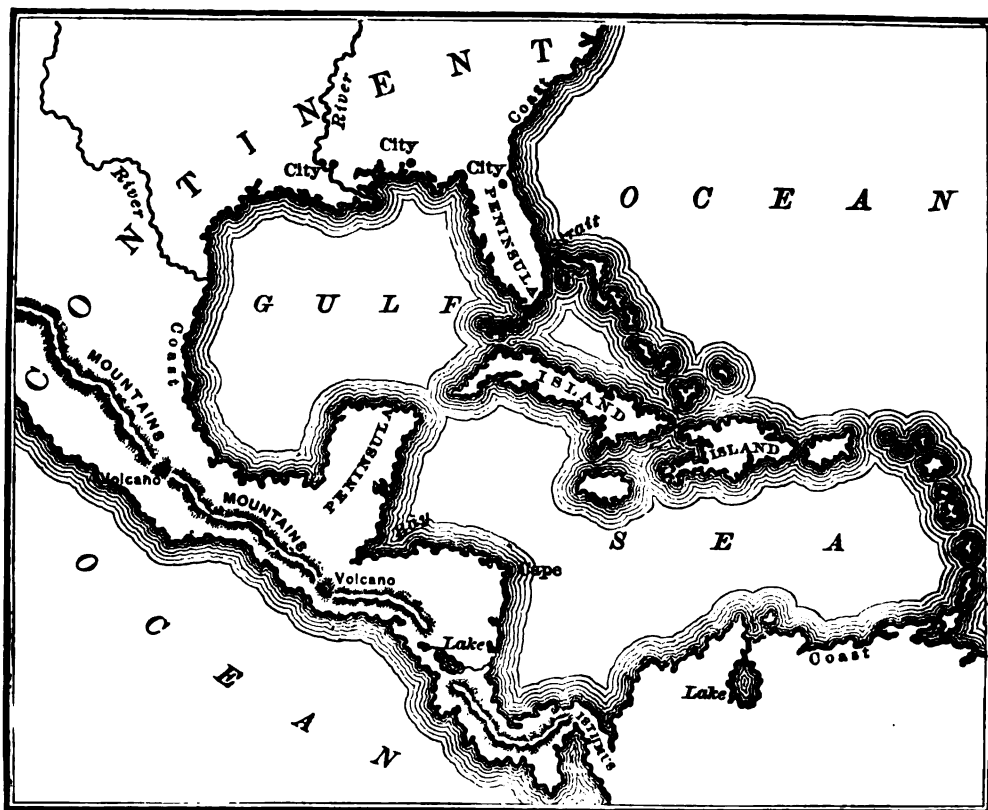
3. After sailing many days we shall come to land again, and here we shall find plains, hills and mountains, springs, lakes and rivers, such as we had seen before. We may also find many objects which are new to us.

4. *The study that tells us about the things which are in all parts of the earth is called Geography.*

Geography, then, is a Description of The Earth.

The children who study this book, and who, as they grow older, study larger books on this subject, will learn about all the different things which they would see if they visit every part of the earth on which we live.

thing about it? To what shall we come after sailing many days? What shall we find there? What is the study called which tells us about the things which are in all parts of the earth? What is geography? How many children in this class think they shall like to study geography?



MAP OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF LAND AND WATER.

[The part colored brown represents land, and the part colored light blue, the water.]

LESSON X.

MAPS.

MAPS are *Drawings of the whole or a part of the Earth's surface.*

They are not pictures, for pictures represent objects as they appear to us.

On maps, mountains, rivers and cities are represented by different kinds of marks that are easily understood, but that do not much resemble the objects represented. Thus, towns are marked by a small dot or circle, rivers by crooked lines, and mountains by shaded lines.

Questions.—LESSON X.—What are maps? How do pictures represent objects? How are mountains, rivers and cities represented on maps? Point them out on the map at the top of the page. What do maps show us in

2. Maps show us what part of the surface represented by them is *Land*, and what part is *Water*. They enable us to see at once the *form* of the different divisions of land and water.

They assist us in comparing the size of different countries, and they show us the direction of one place from another.

3. *The Scale of a map enables us to find the distance between different places.*

Thus, if the scale of a map is 100 miles to an inch, the distance of an inch upon that map, represents 100 miles upon the earth.

regard to the surface of the earth represented by them? What do they enable us to see in regard to the divisions of land and water? What do they assist us in comparing? What does the scale of a map enable us to find?

A large part of the earth's surface, like a continent, may be represented on a small map; or a small tract, like a state or town, on a large map. Hence you must not judge of the size of a country by the size of a map of it, but by referring to the scale.

LESSON XI.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

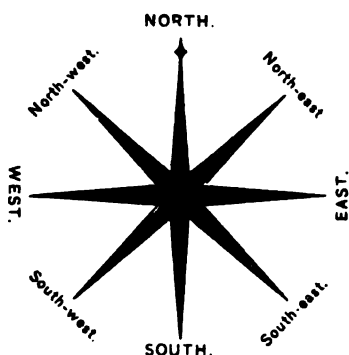
IF you look about you in an open country, you will see that on all sides the sky seems to come down and meet the earth.

The line where the earth and sky seem to meet is called the Horizon.

2. For convenience in speaking of the direction of places, names have been given to different points of the horizon.

Where the sun rises is called the East, where it sets, the West.

Now, if you stand with outstretched arms, pointing with the right hand toward the east,



and with the left hand toward the west, the *North* will be in front of you, and the *South* behind you.

Questions.—LESSON XI.—If you look about you in an open country, what will you see on all sides? What is the line called where the earth and sky seem to meet? What is that part of the horizon where the sun rises called? Where it sets? If you stand with your right

3. Half-way between north and east is called *North-east*; between south and east, *South-east*; between south and west, *South-west*; between north and west, *North-west*.

4. These different directions are called *Points of the Compass*.

The principal points of the compass are North, South, East and West.

5. Maps are usually so drawn that north is toward the top; therefore south is toward the bottom, east toward the right hand, and west toward the left hand.

hand toward the east, and your left hand toward the west, what direction will be in front of you? What behind you? What is half-way between north and east? Between south and east? Between south and west? Between north and west? What are these different directions called? Toward what part of a map is North? South? East? West?

LESSON XII.

Questions on the Map.

(See opposite page.)

Where is North on the map? South? East? West?
Where is North-east?

Ans. Toward the corner of the map between north and east.

Where is South-east? South-west? North-west?

What body of land is in the north-western part of the map? *Ans.* A Continent.

In what direction from the continent are the islands?

How many peninsulas can you count on the map? Are any not marked?

How many capes are named? Point out others.

Point out coasts. Point out coasts that are not named.

In what directions does the mountain chain extend?

What bodies of water do you see on the land? How many lakes? How many rivers?

What body of water is in the north-eastern part of the map? Where is another ocean?

What body of water is south-east of the continent?

Point out a bay. A strait. A gulf.



THE EARTH.

LESSON XIII.

FORM OF THE EARTH.

THE form of the earth, as you see in the picture above, is that of a very large *Globe or Ball*.

If your ball, when tossed in the air, should remain there instead of falling, you would have a very small representation of the earth as it is suspended in space.

2. One proof that the earth is a round body is that travelers starting from a certain place, and continuing a long time in the same course, have at last come back to the place from which

Questions.—LESSON XIII.—What is the form of the earth? What would be a very small representation of the earth as it is suspended in space? Give a proof that the earth is round.

they set out. This they could not do if the earth was flat.

If you take a flat block and draw a straight line from a certain point, you will soon come to the edge of the block; but if you take a ball, you can draw a line entirely around it.

3. *The earth appears flat to us because we see very little of it at a time.*

Take a piece of stiff paper and cut a small round hole in it; place this on a large ball, and the space left visible will appear flat.

4. The earth is sometimes called a *Sphere*, which means a round body.

What is the result if you draw a straight line upon a flat block? Upon a ball? Why does the earth appear flat to us? How can you show that a small space on a ball may appear flat? What is the earth sometimes called?

It is flattened a little on two opposite sides, and therefore is not quite *spherical*, but is shaped somewhat like an orange.

5. Half the earth is called a *Hemisphere*, which means half a sphere.

LESSON XIV.

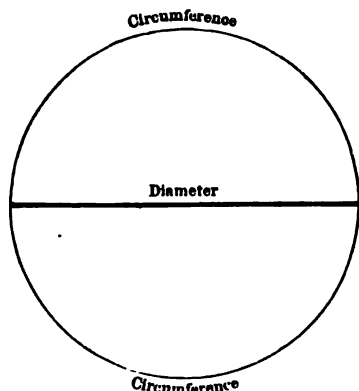
SIZE OF THE EARTH.

THE distance round the earth is called its *Circumference*.

Its circumference is about 25,000 miles.

2. The distance through the centre of the earth is called its *Diameter*.

Its diameter is about 8000 miles.



3. The two points on the earth's surface farthest north and south are called the *Poles*; one the *North Pole*, the other the *South Pole*.

Why is it not perfectly spherical? Like what is it shaped? What is half the earth called?

Questions.—LESSON XIV.—What is the distance round the earth called? How many miles is its circumference? What is the distance through the centre of the earth called? How many miles is its diameter?

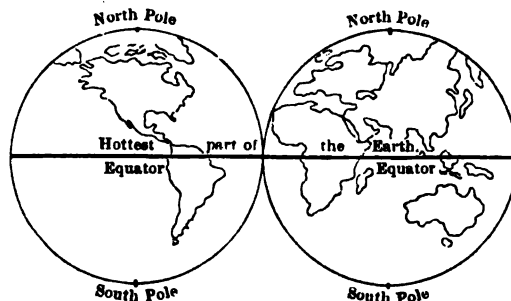
(In the absence of apparatus, an apple or orange will serve to illustrate the Circumference and Diameter of the earth, and also the position of the Poles and the Equator.)

4. A circle supposed to be drawn from east to west around the middle of the earth is called the *Equator*.

It is so called because it divides the earth into two *equal* parts.

5. The hottest part of the earth is about the Equator.

The air gradually becomes cooler from the Equator toward either Pole, and about the Poles is intensely cold.



LESSON XV.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

THE *Axis* of anything is that on which it turns, or may turn.

Pass a wire through the centre of an orange so that the orange may be turned upon it; the wire is the axis of the orange.

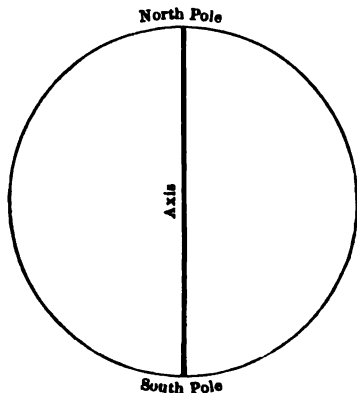
2. The *Axis of the Earth* is the line running through the centre, north and south, on which it turns.

Where are the Poles? Name each Pole. What is the Equator? Why is it so called? Where is the hottest part of the earth? Does the air become warmer or cooler, as we approach the Poles?

Questions.—LESSON XV.—What is the axis of anything? Try the experiment with the wire and orange. What should you call the wire? What is the axis of the earth?

As the orange is turned upon the wire, so the earth continually turns upon its axis; but the axis of the earth is not a real thing like the wire in the orange.

The Poles are the ends of the earth's axis.



3. *The Earth has two motions, the one on its axis, and the other round the Sun.*

It turns entirely round on its axis once in 24 hours, causing day and night.

It is *Day* with us when we are in the light of the sun; as the earth turns from the sun it brings us into the shade, and we have *Night*.

4. The earth moves from west to east, and this causes the sun to *appear* to move from east to west; as when traveling rapidly in the cars in one direction, the trees, fences and houses appear to move rapidly in the opposite direction.

5. At the same time that the earth is turning on its axis it is also moving round the *Sun*.

Which is real, the axis of the earth or that of the orange? What are the ends of the earth's axis? How many motions has the earth? What are they? How many hours does it take the earth to revolve on its axis? What does this cause? When is it day? When night? In what direction does the earth move? How does this cause the sun to appear to move? Around what is the earth moving at the same time that it is turning on its axis? What does the yearly motion of the earth give us?

This is the *yearly* motion of the earth, and gives us the *change of seasons*.

The earth moves round the sun once in a little more than 365 days, which makes the *Year*.

LESSON XVI.

DAYS AND NIGHTS, AND SEASONS.

THE days and nights are of *equal length* at the Equator.

2. Leaving the Equator, they become of *unequal length*, the days being longer than the nights part of the year, and the nights longer than the days the rest of the year.

3. At the Poles the days and nights are again of *equal length*.

They are each 12 hours long at the Equator, and at the Poles each 6 months long.

4. *In temperate countries the year is divided into four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

5. The weather in spring and autumn is mild and pleasant; in summer it is warm, and in winter cold.

The days are long in summer and the nights short, and in winter the nights are long and the days short.

6. *In hot countries there are but two seasons, the wet and the dry.*

7. *In cold countries there are also but two seasons, a long winter and a short summer.*

How long is it in moving round the sun? What does this time make?

Questions.—LESSON XVI.—What is said of the days and nights at the Equator? Leaving the Equator, how do they become? Which are longer, the days or nights? Where are they again of equal length? How long are they at the Equator? At the Poles? How many seasons have temperate countries? Name them. Describe the weather of the different seasons. Which are longer in summer, the days or nights? Which are longer in winter? What seasons are there in hot countries? In cold?

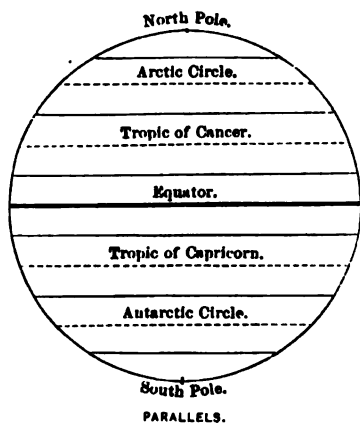
8. The seasons alternate in the countries north and south of the Equator. When it is summer north of the Equator, it is winter south of the Equator.

LESSON XVII.

PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS.

BESIDES the Equator there are other circles supposed to be drawn upon the earth.

They are shown on maps by lines drawn from east to west and from north to south.



2. Lines passing around the earth from east to west are called *Parallels*.

PARALLEL LINES.

They are so called because they are everywhere equally distant from each other.

3. Two of the parallels are *Tropics*. The one north of the Equator is called the *Tropic of Cancer*; the one south of it, the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

When it is summer north of the Equator, what season is it south of the Equator?

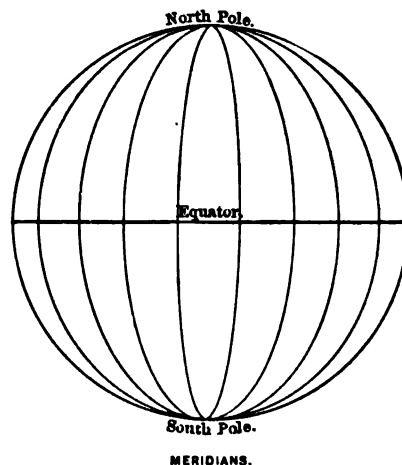
Questions.—LESSON XVII.—What are lines passing round the earth from east to west called? Why? Draw parallel lines on your slate. What are two of the parallels called? Which is north of the Equator? Which south?

4. Near the North Pole is a parallel called the *Arctic Circle*, and near the South Pole is one called the *Antarctic Circle*. These are called the *Polar Circles*.

5. Lines passing around the earth from north to south are called *Meridian Circles*.

6. Half of a meridian circle, or a line extending half around the earth from the North to the South Pole, is called a *Meridian*.

Meridians all meet at the Poles and cross the Equator at right angles.

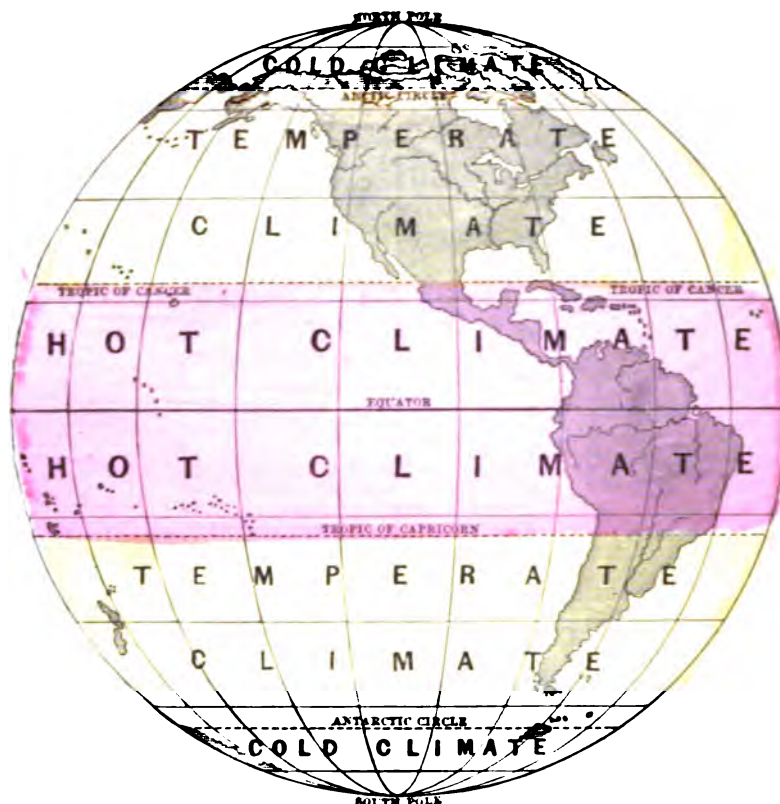


7. These circles are imaginary lines, but we often speak of them as if really drawn upon the earth.

They are used to assist us in measuring distance and in ascertaining the situation of places.

8. Describing the situation of a place in this manner is called giving its *Latitude* and *Longitude*;—*Latitude* being its distance north or south of the Equator, and *Longitude* its distance east or west of a meridian.

What parallel is near the North Pole? What parallel is near the South Pole? What are the Arctic and Antarctic Circles called? What are the lines running from north to south called? Where do the meridians all meet? For what are these imaginary lines used?



MAPS SHOWING THE DIFFERENT

LESSON XVIII.

CLIMATE.

BY climate we mean *the kind of Weather that prevails in a country, whether hot, cold, wet or dry.*

2. The countries which lie on both sides of the Equator, and between the Tropics, have

Questions.—LESSON XVIII.—What do we mean by climate? What can you say of the countries that lie on both sides of the Equator and between the Tropics?

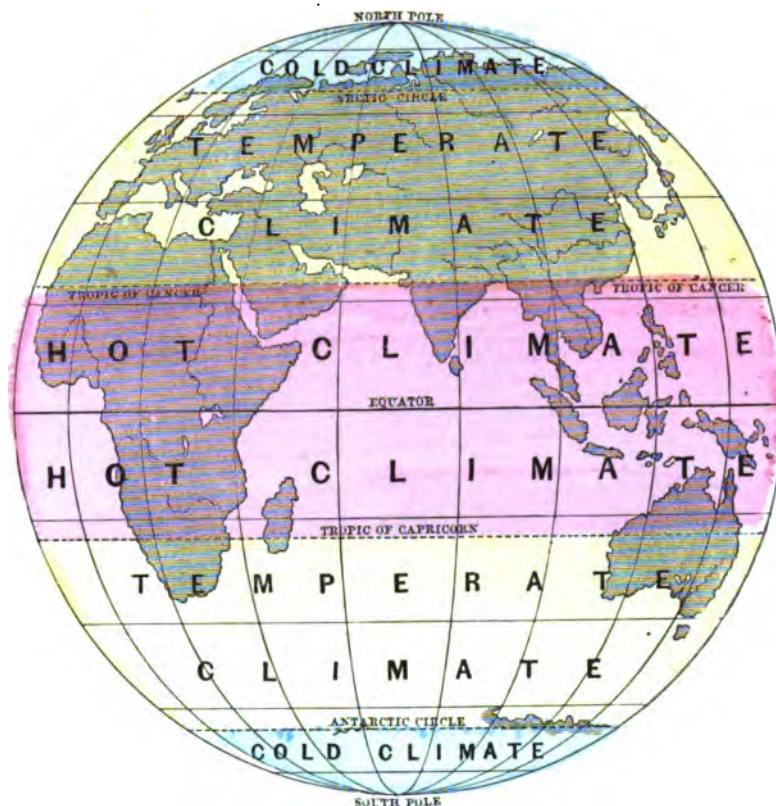
the sun shining on them the year round as it does on us in summer.

These countries therefore have a *Hot Climate*.

3. Countries lying north and south of the hot regions, between the Tropics and Polar Circles, have weather that is never extremely hot or cold.

These countries have a *Temperate Climate*.

What climate have they? What kind of weather have the countries that lie between the Tropics and Polar Circles? What climate have they?



CLIMATES OF THE EARTH.

4. Countries at the extreme north and south parts of the earth receive but little heat from the sun, and hence have a very *Cold Climate*. Ice and snow continue there throughout the year.

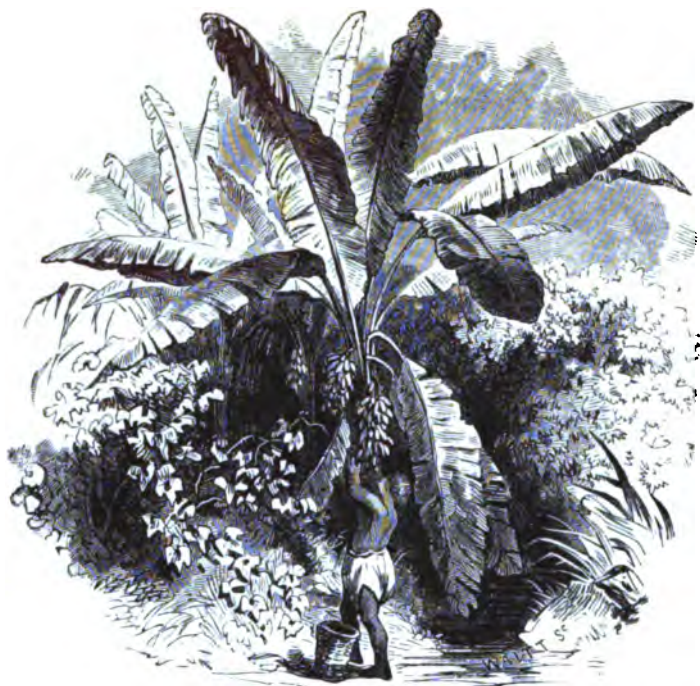
5. Climate is also affected by the height of a country. High lands in hot regions have a temperate or cold climate.

What climate have the countries at the extreme north and south of the earth? What continues there throughout the year? By what is climate affected besides distance from the Equator? What climate have high lands in hot regions?

6. When much rain falls in a country, it has a *Wet* or *Moist Climate*; and when but little or no rain falls, as in deserts, the country has a *Dry Climate*.

7. A temperate climate is most healthy. A very hot climate makes people languid and indolent, and a very cold climate makes them stupid and inactive.

When has a country a wet or moist climate? When a dry climate? What kind of plains have a dry climate? What climate has the country in which you live? What climate is most healthy? How does a very hot climate affect people? A very cold climate?



BANANA TREES.

LESSON XIX.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF THE TROPICS.

THE plants and animals upon the earth vary with the change of climate.

2. *Both plants and animals are most numerous in hot climates.*

A hot climate is said to be *Tropical* because, as you have learned, the hot countries are between the Tropics. Fruits and plants growing there are called *tropical fruits and plants*.

3. Fruits suitable for food grow in abundance in tropical climates, as the *Bread-fruit*, *Dates*, *Bananas* and *Oranges*.

Questions.—LESSON XIX.—In what climate are plants and animals most numerous? Why is a hot climate said to be tropical? What are fruits and plants growing there called? Name some tropical fruits that are suitable for food. Name some other things that grow there.

There also grow *Rice*, *Yams* and *Millet*, and all the finest *Spices*.

4. Many kinds of trees grow to a great size, as the *Banyan tree*; and the wood of some kinds is very beautiful, as *Mahogany*, *Rosewood* and *Ebony*.

5. In a climate which is hot and moist the forests are dense masses of trees, flowers and creeping plants, which it is almost impossible to pass through.

6. *In hot regions wild animals are most numerous and most ferocious.*

Among them are the savage beasts of prey, such as the *Lion*, *Tiger* and *Hyena*.

What can you say of the trees in hot climates? Of the wood of some of them? Describe the forests of a hot climate which is also moist. What animals are most numerous in hot regions? Name some of the beasts of prey.

The *Antelope* and *Giraffe* are noted for their grace and beauty, the *Elephant* for its great size, and the *Camel* for its usefulness.

7. The largest and most beautiful birds are found in tropical countries.



LESSON XX.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

ALL kinds of grain, as *Wheat*, *Corn* and *Rye*, grow in temperate climates; also *grasses* and *garden vegetables*.

What animals are noted for grace and beauty? What for great size and usefulness? Where are the largest and most beautiful birds found?

Questions.—Lesson XX.—In what climate do grains grow? Name some of the grains. What kind of trees grow in a temperate climate? Name some of them.

Here are found the most valuable timber trees, as the *Oak*, *Pine* and *Cedar*; and some of the finest fruits, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Peaches* and *Berries* of every variety.

2. The change from one climate to another is very gradual, and many kinds of plants that more especially belong to a particular climate are found in those bordering on it.

Rice, *Cotton* and the *Sugar-cane* are found in the warmest parts of the temperate regions, though they more generally grow in the hot climates.

3. The principal wild animals of a temperate climate are the *Grizzly Bear*, *Buffalo* and *Deer*.

4. Animals can usually live only in the climate for which they are by nature adapted. The white bear cannot endure excessive heat, nor can the lion and tiger live amidst snow and ice.

The domestic animals, however, as the *Horse*, *Cow* and *Dog*, are found in nearly all parts of the earth, but are most numerous in a temperate climate.

LESSON XXI.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF COLD CLIMATES.

THE plants of cold climates are *very few* and *small*.

2. On the snow is found a very small red or orange-colored plant, called the *Snow Plant*.

Name some of the fruits. Why are plants that belong to a particular climate often found in those bordering on it? Name some plants that grow in the warmest parts of temperate regions. Name the principal wild animals of a temperate climate. What animals live in nearly all parts of the earth?

Questions.—Lesson XXI.—What is said of the plants of cold climates? What little plant is found on the snow?



WHITE BEAR AND WALRUS

During the short summer, *Mosses* and *Lichens* and some *Grasses* spring up.

There are no tall trees, only a few stunted *Birches* and *Willows*, often but a few inches high.

Grains and fruits cannot ripen on account of the severe cold.

3. The *Reindeer* and the fierce *White Bear* are the largest of the land animals.

The *Ermine*, the *Sable* and the *Polar Fox* furnish valuable furs.

4. The seas abound with *Seals* and *Sea-otters*. There also are found the *Whale*, *Walrus* and immense numbers of small fishes.

5. The birds are so numerous that in some places many acres of ground are covered with their nests, and in other places thousands of nests are hidden in the crevices of rocky cliffs.



The plumage of the birds is not brilliant, but, like that of the *Eider-duck*, is remarkably fine and soft.

LESSON XXII.

RACES OF MEN.

IF we should travel through all the countries of the earth, we should find several different kinds of people.

2. You all know there are *White* people and *Black* people. In many parts of our country are *Red* people, and beyond the seas, in some countries, are *Brown* people, and in others *Yellow* people.

These different kinds of people are called Races of Men.

There are five races, and they differ quite as much in manner of living as in appearance.

3. The people of the *White Race* cultivate the ground, build fine houses, and live more comfortably than the people of any other race. They have excellent *Laws*, and have many *Books* and *Schools*.



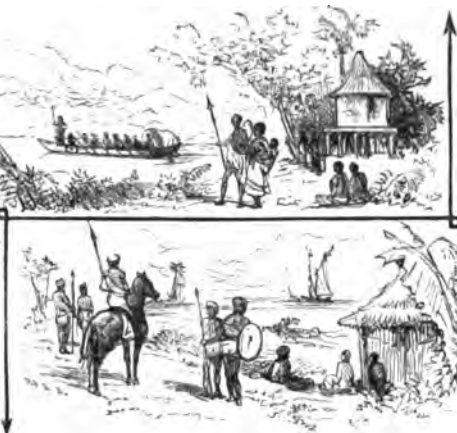
WHITE PEOPLE.

What spring up during the short summer? What trees are there? Why will not grains and fruits ripen? Name the largest land animals. Name such as furnish furs. Name some animals that are found in the sea. What can you say of the number of birds? Of their plumage?

Questions.—LESSON XXII.—What different kinds of people have you seen? Where shall we find red people? Where brown or yellow people? What are the different kinds of people called? How do they differ? What can you say of the people of the white race? Mention a law that you think is good.



BLACK PEOPLE.



BROWN PEOPLE.

4. The native country of the *Black Race* is beyond the ocean, and from there black people were brought to this country.

At home they live in rude huts and obtain their food by hunting and fishing, but in our country many of them are intelligent and educated.

6. Almost all of the *Brown Race* are wandering people, who have many horses and great herds of cattle, which they drive about with them from place to place.

7. The people of the *Yellow Race* are next to those of the white race in learning and comfort.



RED PEOPLE.



YELLOW PEOPLE.

5. The people of the *Red Race* are called *Indians*. They live in huts or tents, and also obtain food by hunting and fishing.

Where is the native country of the black race? How do the black people live in their native country? What can you say of many of them here? What are the people of the red race called? How do they live?

They are principally *Chinese* and *Japanese*, who make many beautiful and singular things, and who have many strange customs.

What kind of people are almost all of the brown race? What can you say of their horses and cattle? What race is next the white race in learning? What people form the yellow race principally?

LESSON XXIII.

STATES OF SOCIETY.

THE various races of men differ greatly, as you have learned, in regard to knowledge and manner of living.

For this reason they are sometimes divided into four classes: *Savage, Barbarous, Half Civilized* and *Civilized*.

2. *Savages* are the lowest and most degraded class. The Indians and most of the negro tribes are savages.

3. *Barbarous Tribes* have more knowledge and skill than savages. They belong, chiefly, to the brown race.

4. *Savage and barbarous tribes* are almost always engaged in war. They do not cultivate the soil, and have no cities, towns or regular dwelling-places.

5. The *Half-Civilized People* are much more advanced than the savage and barbarous tribes.

Many of this class live in cities and towns, and know something of the useful arts; but they make little progress in knowledge, and are far behind civilized people. They belong almost wholly to the yellow race. The Chinese are but half civilized.

6. *Civilized People* are more powerful and more advanced in knowledge than any others. Their influence extends to every part of the earth, and they obtain for themselves the productions and luxuries of every country and of all climates. Almost all civilized people belong to the white race.

Questions.—LESSON XXIII.—Into what classes are men sometimes divided? Describe the savage class. The barbarous class. What can you say of savage and barbarous tribes? How do many half-civilized people live? To what race do they belong? What can you say of civilized people? To what race do they belong?

LESSON XXIV.

OCCUPATIONS.

IN all civilized and half-civilized countries various occupations are carried on for the purpose of obtaining materials for food and shelter.

The most important of these occupations are *Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining* and *Commerce*.



COMMERCE.

2. The people who plough the ground and prepare it for planting and sowing seeds are employed in *Agriculture*. They are called *Farmers* or *Planters*.

Agriculture is usually carried on in valleys, and on nearly level land, because here the soil is mostly rich and easily cultivated.

3. Those who have many horses, cattle—that is, oxen and cows—or sheep, and large fields of grass for them to feed upon, are employed in *Grazing*.

Questions.—LESSON XXIV.—For what purpose are various occupations carried on? Name the most important of these. What people are employed in agriculture? What are they called? Where is agriculture usually carried on? Why? Can you name some kind of seed that farmers sow?

Horses, cattle and sheep are called *Live Stock*. Almost all farmers raise live stock to some extent.



LUMBERING.

4. Those who cut down trees, and prepare the wood for building houses, ships, etc., are employed in *Lumbering*.

Lumbering is carried on most extensively in those parts of the country that are still covered with forests.

LESSON XXV.

OCCUPATIONS.

(CONTINUED.)

THE people who dig in the earth to procure coal, iron, gold and many other things are employed in *Mining*.

Mining is generally followed in mountainous districts.

2. The people who make things, such as cloths, carriages, hats and shoes, are employed in *Manufactures*.

To *manufacture* means to make by hand or by machinery.

Who are employed in grazing? What are horses, cattle and sheep called? What people are employed in lumbering? In what part of the country is lumbering carried on most extensively?

Questions.—LESSON XXV.—Who are employed in mining? Where is mining generally followed? What people are employed in manufactures? Name some article

Manufacturing is usually carried on most extensively in the hilly parts of a country. Here the rivers have sufficient fall to afford water-power for the mills; mines and forests are likely to be near, and the land is too rough to be well fitted for agriculture.

3. *Fishing* is an important occupation, because it supplies food and many other things that are valuable to man.

The places where it is followed are called *Fisheries*.



FISHING IN THE OCEAN.

4. The people who exchange the goods that are produced in one place for those of another place are employed in *Commerce*.

The exchange of goods between parts of the same country is called *Domestic Commerce*; the exchange of goods between different countries is called *Foreign Commerce*.

Goods that are *brought into* a country are called *Imports*; goods that are *sent out* of a country are called *Exports*.

that is manufactured. What does "to manufacture" mean? In what part of a country is manufacturing carried on? Name some of the reasons. Why is fishing an important occupation? What are the places called where fishing is carried on? Who are employed in commerce? What is domestic commerce? What is foreign commerce? What are goods that are brought into a country called? What are goods that are sent out of a country called?

PART II.

DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTRIES.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON I.

THE entire surface of the earth is usually represented by two maps called **Maps of the Hemispheres**. One is named the *Eastern*, the other the *Western Hemisphere*. The land in the Western Hemisphere is called the *Western Continent*, that in the Eastern Hemisphere the *Eastern Continent*.

2. The **Western Continent** is the smaller of the two, and is often called the *New World* because it was discovered and settled by white men only a few hundred years ago.

3. This continent is long and somewhat narrow. It is nearly divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two parts of about equal size, called *North America* and *South America*.

4. These divisions are connected by a narrow neck of land, and also partially by groups of islands. They are both wedge-shaped, with the broadest part toward the north.

5. The coast-line of **North America** is very *irregular*. Many great gulfs and bays penetrate the land, and many peninsulas and capes extend into the sea.

6. The coast-line of **South America** is *almost regular*. There are no great gulfs or bays, and no part of the land extends far into the sea.

7. **Asia**, which is part of the Eastern Continent, extends a short distance into the Western Hemisphere, and is separated from North America by a narrow strait.

Questions.—LESSON I.—By what maps is the entire surface of the earth usually represented? What continent does each map contain? Which is the smaller of the two

continents? Why is it called the New World? Can any one tell who discovered the New World? What is the shape of this continent? How is it divided? What are the divisions called? How are they connected? What is the shape of both North and South America? What part of the wedge is toward the north? Draw a wedge upon your slate. What can you say of the coast-line of North America? What can you say of the coast-line of South America? What part of the Eastern Continent extends into the Western Hemisphere?

Questions on the Map

OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON I.

How much of the earth's surface is represented by the Western Hemisphere? *Ans. One-half.* What great body of land is in this hemisphere?

What ocean is north of the Western Continent? What ocean is east? West? What ocean is nearest the south pole?

What is the northern part of the Western Continent called? The southern part? What isthmus connects North and South America?

In what part of North America is Greenland? To which pole is the Western Continent nearest?

What island is east of North America? What islands form a partial connection between North and South America? Near what pole is Victoria Land? In what direction from South America are the islands of New Zealand? In what direction from North America are the Sandwich Islands?

What islands form a partial connection between North America and Asia? In what ocean are the islands of New Zealand?

What large bay is in North America? What gulf? What strait separates North America from Asia? What oceans does this strait connect?

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON I.

THE Eastern Continent is often called the *Old World* because many powerful nations existed there and passed away before another continent was known.

2. The Eastern Continent, like the Western, is nearly divided by the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea into two parts connected by a narrow isthmus.

3. The northern part is much larger than the southern, and includes **Europe** and **Asia**. The southern part, which consists of **Africa**, is wedge-shaped, like South America.

4. The northern part has a very irregular coast, and is remarkable for its large peninsulas. The southern part is much more even in its outline.

5. South-east from Asia, in the Pacific Ocean, are many islands, lying alone or in groups, that form the greater part of **Oceanica**.

Oceanica is partly included in the Western Hemisphere.

Australia, the largest island of Oceanica, is often called a continent.

6. The greater part of the Eastern Continent lies north of the equator. In both hemispheres more than half the land is north of the equator.

Questions.—LESSON I.—What is the Eastern Continent often called? How is it like the Western Continent? Which is the larger part? What does it include? What shape has the southern part? Resembling what other division? Of what does it consist? Can you see any resemblance between the Eastern and Western Continents in outline? How do the northern portions of both differ from the southern?

What form Oceanica? In what hemisphere is the larger part of Oceanica? What can you say of Australia? Is the greater part of the Eastern Continent north or south of the equator? Where is most of the land in both hemispheres?

Questions on the Map

OF THE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON I.

How much of the surface of the earth is represented by the Eastern Hemisphere? What great body of land is in this hemisphere? To which pole is the Eastern Continent nearest? What great circle crosses Africa? What land is near the south pole?

In what part of the Eastern Continent is Europe? *Ans. The north-western part.* In what part is Asia? Africa? Which of these divisions is a great peninsula? Which two have an irregular coast? By what isthmus are Africa and Asia connected?

What ocean is north of the Eastern Continent? What ocean is east? South? West? What ocean lies around the south pole?

What group of islands is west of Europe? What island is east of Africa? What large island is south-east of Asia? What group is east of Asia?

LESSON II.

What sea is between Europe and Africa? Of what ocean is this sea a part? What sea and bay are south of Asia? Of what ocean are these a part? What sea is south-east of Asia? Of what ocean is this a part?

In what direction from Asia is Oceanica? In what direction from the Eastern Continent is the Pacific Ocean? The Atlantic Ocean? The Arctic Ocean? The Indian Ocean?

On what two oceans would you sail in going from Europe to Australia? Along the western coast of what country? How would you go by water from the Isthmus of Suez to the British Islands? How would you go by land from Europe to Africa? By water? On what two oceans would you sail in going from the Japan Islands to Madagascar?

Spell the following words:—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceanica, Indian.



THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



WRECK AT SEA.

THE OCEANS.

LESSON I.

THE five principal divisions of the Great Sea, you remember, are called *Oceans*.

2. The **Pacific Ocean** is the largest. It lies west of America and extends to Asia.

This ocean is called *Pacific*, which means mild, because the early navigators thought it was not so subject to storms as the other oceans.

3. The **Atlantic Ocean** lies east of America and extends to Europe and Africa.

Vessels are constantly crossing and recrossing this ocean from North America to Europe, and to the islands lying toward the south.

Many vessels go every year to the North Atlantic to catch whales, and sometimes thence to the *Arctic Ocean*.

Questions.—LESSON I.—How many principal divisions of the Great Sea are there? What are they called? Which is largest? Where is the Pacific Ocean? Why is it called Pacific? Where is the Atlantic Ocean? What can you say of the travel on the Atlantic Ocean?

4. The **Arctic Ocean** is the most northern. It is small and almost enclosed by land. There ice is on the water all the year. In summer, however, the ice softens a little and breaks up in great cakes, or in huge masses called icebergs.

Many persons think there is an open sea about the North Pole, but this is not fully proved.

5. The **Antarctic Ocean** is the most southern, and is also frozen all the year. There is very little land near it.

None but a few bold navigators have ever visited this ocean. They found small bodies of land, which are barren and uninhabited.

6. The **Indian Ocean** lies south of Asia and between Africa and Australia. This is a warm ocean, and many vessels cross it in going to the islands of Oceanica.



SCENE IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

For what purpose do many vessels go to the North Atlantic and to the Arctic Ocean? What can you say of the Arctic Ocean? Which is the most southern ocean? What can you say of this ocean? Where is the Indian Ocean?



NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

NORTH AMERICA lies wholly north of the equator, extending from near the equator to the Arctic Ocean.

2. This country has three principal mountain systems, the Rocky Mountains, the California Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains, sometimes called "The Alleghanies."

3. The *Rocky Mountains* extend near the western border, along the whole length of North America. They are very high, and are formed of a number of ranges.

4. The *California Mountains* are between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They consist of three ranges—the Sierra Nevada, the Coast and the Cascade.

Questions.—LESSON I.—Where is North America? What are the principal mountain chains of North America? Where are the Rocky Mountains? How are they formed? What mountains are between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast? What can you say of them? Where

They contain many lofty peaks, and in the valleys of these mountains are rich mines of gold, silver and other valuable minerals.

5. The *Appalachian Mountains* extend along a portion of the eastern coast. This system is much shorter and less elevated than those of the western coast, and is formed of many short ranges that have received different names. These mountains contain great quantities of coal and iron.

6. North America has many large rivers. The *Mississippi*, which is the largest, flows southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

The *St. Lawrence* flows from the great lakes eastward to the Atlantic Ocean.

are the Appalachian Mountains? How do they differ from the mountains on the western coast? What do they contain? What is the largest river of North America? In what direction does it flow? In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?

The *Mackenzie* flows northward to the Arctic Ocean, and the *Columbia* westward to the Pacific.

These four rivers rise near the same place, though they flow to opposite and distant points, and, with their branches, drain the greater part of North America.

LESSON II.

NORTH AMERICA is divided into many countries, of which the largest and most important is the **United States**.

This country occupies the middle part of North America, and extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

2. North of the United States is a large country belonging to Great Britain, and called **British America**. Much the larger part of it is cold, barren and uninhabited.

3. The **Dominion of Canada** is the name now given to nearly the whole of British America. The principal cities are in the south-eastern part.

4. *Montreal* is the largest city of British America. It is built on an island in the river St. Lawrence.

Quebec is strongly fortified, and part of it is built on a high, rocky bluff. *Toronto* is a flourishing town. *Ottawa* is the capital.

The *capital* of a country is the place where the laws of that country are made.

In what direction does the Mackenzie River flow? The Columbia? What can you say of these four rivers?

Questions.—LESSON II.—What is the largest and most important country of North America? In what part of North America is the United States? What country is north of the United States? What can you say of it? What name is given to the greater part of this country? What can you say of Montreal? Of Quebec? Of Toronto? What city is the capital of Canada?



VIEW OF QUEBEC FROM THE CITADEL.

5. The French people were the first settlers of Canada, and many of the present inhabitants are of French descent.

6. **British Columbia** first attracted settlers on account of the gold that was found there.

Victoria is the capital and principal town.

7. The inhabitants of the northern part of British America are chiefly Indians and Esquimaux; the few white people are almost all fur-traders.

The Esquimaux inhabit the extreme northern districts. They are a filthy, ignorant people, who live in huts made of ice, and dress in the skins of beasts.

The white bear, seal, walrus and many other land and sea animals afford them food and clothing.

The walrus is a ferocious creature, sometimes eighteen feet in length, with tusks three feet long. Yet the Esquimaux, armed only with spears, do not hesitate to attack it.

What is the capital of a country? Who were the first settlers of Canada? What part of British America is beginning to be settled? Why? What are the inhabitants of the northern part of British America? What can you say of the Esquimaux? Why do they live upon animal food?



WINTER RESIDENCE OF THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

LESSON III.

NORTH-WEST of British America is a cold country called **Alaska**, that formerly belonged to Russia, but has since been purchased by the United States.

Many valuable furs are annually collected there.

The Peninsula of Alaska, which is a part of this country, is inhabited by a peculiar race of savages, whose huts are underneath the ground.

2. Greenland and Iceland belong to Denmark, and are called Danish America.

Greenland is the coldest inhabited country in the world. The inhabitants are white people who came from Iceland, and the Esquimaux.

3. Iceland has many volcanoes and hot springs.

The inhabitants of Iceland came originally from Europe, and are a moral, well-educated people.

4. Mexico and Central America lie south of the United States. The interior of these countries consists of lofty mountain ranges and high plains, called *table-lands*, lying between them.

The interior 'has a healthy and delightful climate, and is thickly settled; the coasts are low, hot and unhealthy.

There are many fine cities, of which the city of *Mexico* is the largest.

5. The West Indies form an important group of islands lying between North and South America. They are very fertile, and produce great quantities of sugar, coffee, spices and fruits.

Cuba is the largest island, and contains the beautiful city of *Havana*.



LADIES OF HAVANA RIDING IN A VOLANTE.

Questions.—LESSON III.—What country is north-west of British America? What are collected there annually? What can you say about the inhabitants of Alaska? What countries of North America belong to Denmark? What can you say of Greenland? Of Iceland?

What can you say of the interior of Mexico and Central America? Of the climate? Which is the largest city of Mexico? Where are the West Indies? What do they produce? Which is the largest island? What city does it contain?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

What ocean bounds North America on the north? On the east? What gulf on the south? What ocean on the west?

Where is the isthmus of Panama? What does it connect? Where is Behring Strait? What does it separate? What oceans does it connect?

Along the coast of what ocean do the Appalachian Mountains extend? Where are the Rocky Mountains? The California Mountains? Which chain is nearest the Pacific Ocean? Which extends farthest north? Farthest south?

What great island is north-east of North America? Where is Iceland? Where is Newfoundland? In what direction from North America are the West Indies? Name the largest of the West Indies. The next largest. What island is south-west of British America? In what ocean is it?

What peninsula is in the south-eastern part of British America? In the south-eastern part of the United States? In the south-eastern part of Mexico? In the western part of Mexico? Where is Alaska?

LESSON II.

What cape forms the southern extremity of Greenland? What cape forms the southern extremity of the Peninsula of California? Where is Cape Mendocino? Which is the most western cape of North America? Where is it?

Where is the Arctic Ocean? The Atlantic Ocean? The Pacific Ocean?

What sea is south of the West Indies? What gulf is between British America and Newfoundland? Where is the Gulf of Mexico? What countries border on this gulf? What gulf in the western part of Mexico?

What two bays in the northern part of North America? Which of them is farthest north? Where is Davis' Strait?

What river flows into the Arctic Ocean? Name the great lakes that lie between British America and the United States. Name the one that is wholly in the United States. What river is connected with these lakes? Into what gulf does it flow?

What great river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? What branches has it on the west? What on the east? What river of the United States is west of the Rocky Mountains? Where is Frazer River? Where is the Yukon River?

LESSON III.

In what direction is Greenland from British America? In what part of British America is Nova Scotia? British Columbia? What country is south of British America? What country is south of the United States? What is the most southern country of North America?

What is the capital of British America? On what river are Quebec and Montreal? Where is Halifax? Victoria? New Westminster? What is the capital of the United States? Of Mexico?

Of what cold country is Reikiavik the capital? Lichtenfels? Where is Havana? Vera Cruz?

What country is north-west of British America? To whom did it formerly belong? Where is the gold region of the United States? Of British America?

On what ocean would a vessel sail in going from New York to Cuba? On what gulf in going from Cuba to New Orleans? Through what strait would you sail to go from the Arctic into the Pacific Ocean?

Spell the following words:—United States, Washington, Philadelphia, Mexico, Vancouver, Greenland, St. Lawrence, Lichtenfels, Reikiavik.

What is the meaning of Reikiavik?

NOTE.—All questions as to the meaning of words may be answered from the Vocabulary at the end of the book.





THE CAPITOL.

THE UNITED STATES.

LESSON I.

THE United States, as you have learned, occupies the middle part of North America. It has therefore a temperate climate, being equally removed from the burning heat of the south and the extreme cold of the north.

The United States is one of the most powerful and important countries in the world.

2. The Rocky and California Mountains extend entirely across this country; the Appalachian Mountains are almost wholly included within it.

3. The country between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains is a vast plain.

Part of this plain, through which the Mississippi River and its numerous branches flow,

is called the *Mississippi Valley*. This is one of the most fertile regions in the world.

4. The country sloping from the Appalachian Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean is thickly settled, and contains many large and important cities.

5. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast is the chief gold region of America.

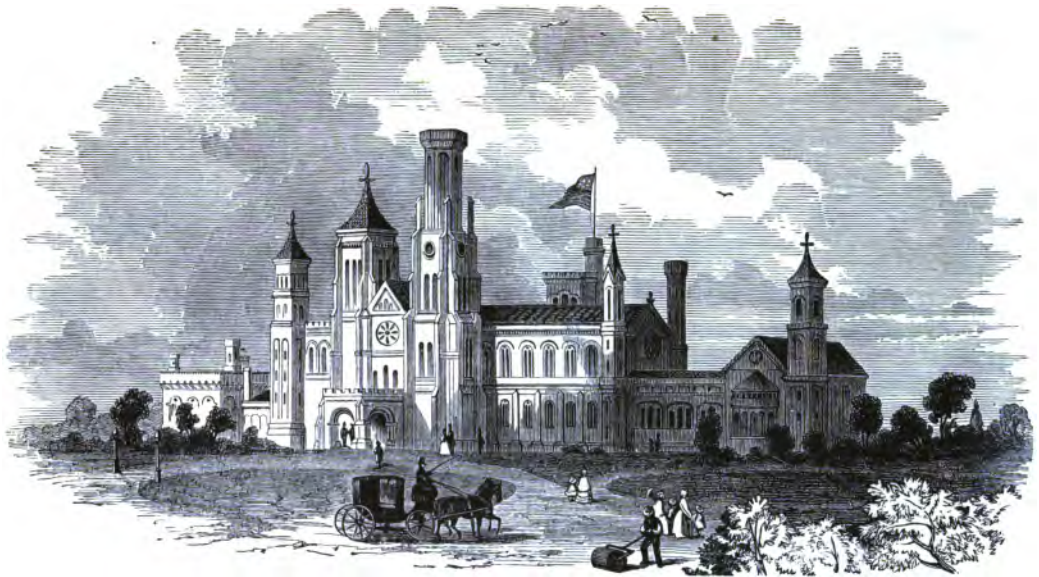
6. The United States, although wholly within a temperate region, includes a great variety of climate.

Grains are raised in all parts of the country, and in the southern part sugar-cane, cotton and many tropical fruits.

7. The inhabitants are principally white people, but there are also many negroes and Indians.

Questions.—LESSON I—What part of North America is occupied by the United States? What climate has it? What can you say of the power of the United States? What mountains are almost wholly within them? What part of the country is a vast plain? What is part of this plain called? What can you say of the Mississippi Valley?

What can you say of the country sloping from the Appalachian Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean? Where is the chief gold region of America? What are raised in all parts of the country? What are raised in the southern part? Of what races are the inhabitants of the United States?



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AT WASHINGTON.

LESSON II.

THIS country is called the United States because a number of states are united under one government, forming one great nation.

2. When the Union was formed, there were but thirteen states. There are now thirty-eight *States* and ten *Territories*, and the *District of Columbia*.

3. The **District of Columbia** contains *Washington*, the capital of the United States. Here Congress meets and the President lives.

Washington contains many fine public buildings. The engraving on the opposite page represents the Capitol, the place where Congress holds its sessions. The Smithsonian Institution is a building devoted to science.

Questions.—LESSON II.—Why is this country called the United States? How many states were there when the Union was formed? How many are there now? How many territories? What city is in the District of Columbia? What can you say of the public buildings in Washington? Who is the chief officer of the United States?

4. The President is the chief officer of the United States. The Congress of the United States is composed of men from every state in the Union. Its duty is to take measures and make laws to secure the welfare of the whole nation.

The laws made by Congress are called National laws, and must be obeyed by the people of all the states.

5. Each state has also laws of its own, which only the people of that state must obey. The chief officer of a state is called the Governor, and is chosen by the people of the state.

6. A Territory is usually very thinly inhabited, and the people are not permitted to choose a governor. When a Territory has a sufficient number of inhabitants, it is made a State.

Who compose the Congress of the United States? What is the duty of Congress? What are the laws made by Congress called? Who must obey them? Who must obey the laws of a state? Who is the chief officer of a state? By whom is the Governor of a state chosen? When is a territory made a state?

NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The New England States.

Maine.	Massachusetts.
New Hampshire.	Rhode Island.
Vermont.	Connecticut.

The Middle Atlantic States.

New York.	Maryland.
New Jersey.	Virginia.
Pennsylvania.	West Virginia.
Delaware.	Dist. of Columbia.

The Southern States.

North Carolina.	Mississippi.
South Carolina.	Louisiana.
Georgia.	Tennessee.
Florida.	Arkansas.
Alabama.	Texas.

The Central States.

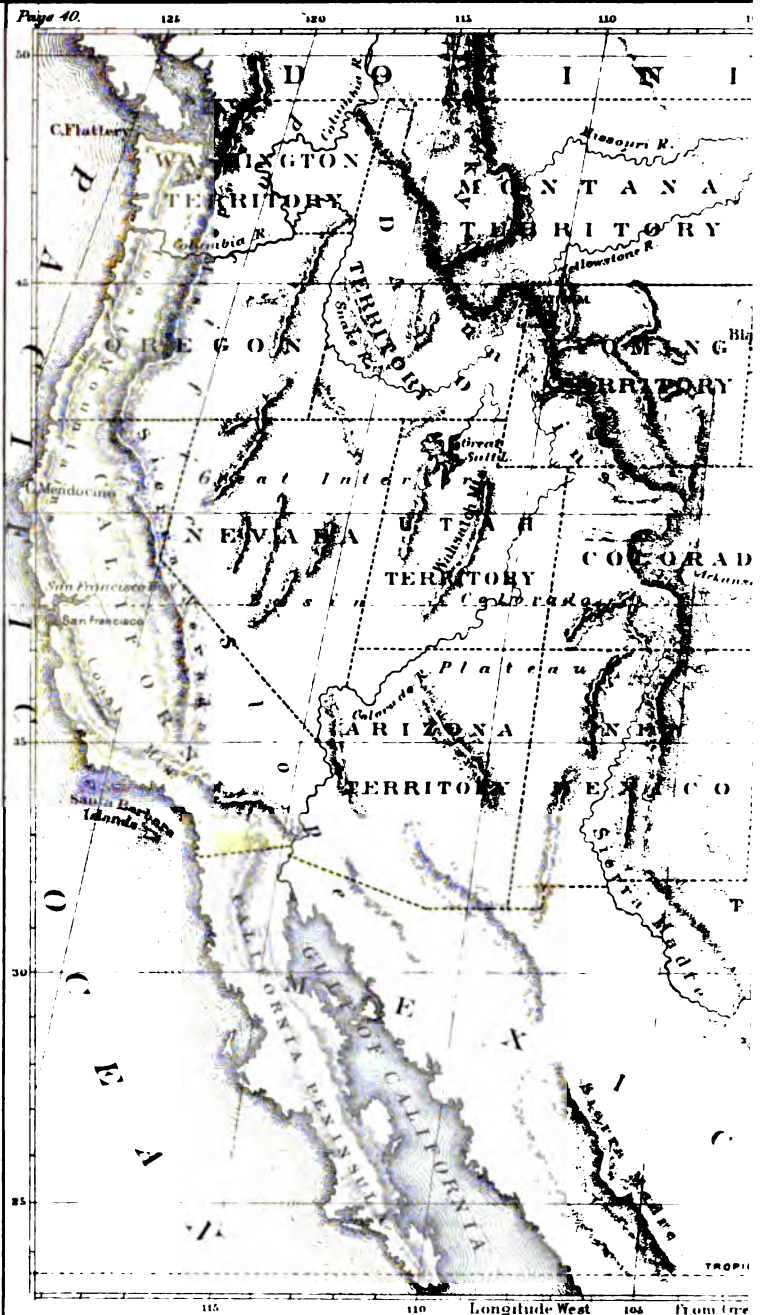
Ohio.	Minnesota.
Indiana.	Iowa.
Illinois.	Missouri.
Kentucky.	Kansas.
Michigan.	Nebraska.
Wisconsin.	

The Pacific States.

California.	Nevada.
Oregon.	Colorado.

The Territories.

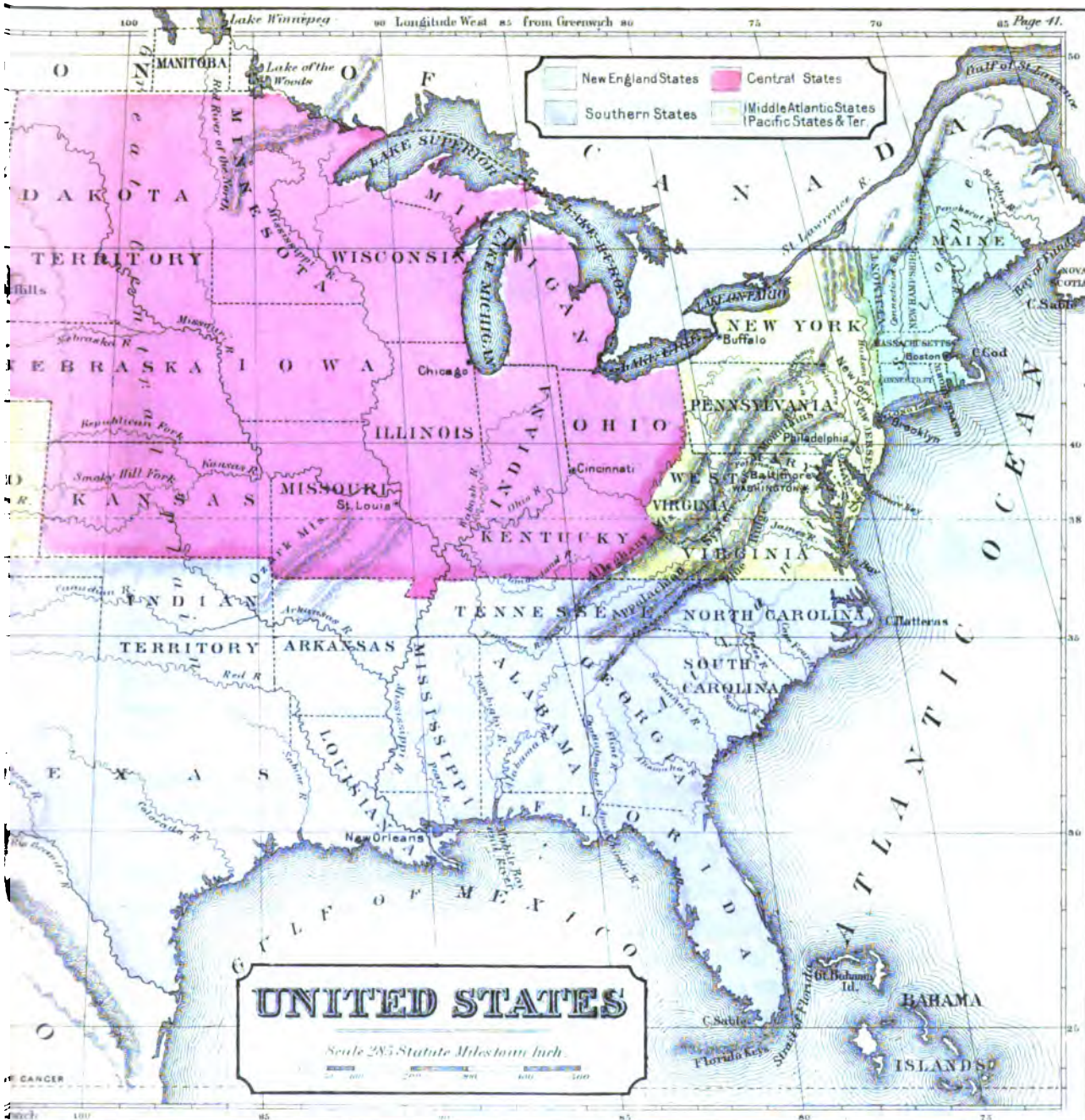
Washington.	Utah.
Idaho.	Arizona.
Montana.	New Mexico.
Dakota.	Indian.
Wyoming.	Alaska.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

LESSON I.

What country is north of the United States? What ocean is east? What gulf and country are south? What ocean is west? In what part of the United States are the Appalachian



Mountains? Where are the Rocky Mountains? What two mountain chains are west of the Rocky Mountains? In what part of the United States are the Eastern or New England States? In what direction from the Eastern States are the Middle Atlantic States? In what part of the United States are the Southern States? Which states border on the Pacific Ocean?

Between what two mountain chains are the Central States? West of what great river are the territories of the United States? What territory borders on the Pacific Ocean?

In what state is New York City? Philadelphia? Baltimore? Boston? New Orleans? Cincinnati? St. Louis? Chicago? San Francisco? In what territory is Salt Lake City? Where is the capital of the United States?



VIEW OF A PART OF BOSTON.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

LESSON I.

THE New England States occupy the north-eastern part of the United States. They are six in number.

2. The coast of the most southern of the New England States is low and sandy, but those toward the north-east is high and rocky, and is lined with many rocky islands.

3. The Appalachian Mountain System crosses these states, and a great proportion of the surface is mountainous or hilly.

4. Many small lakes, which add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, are scattered through the country, especially in the most northern states.

Questions.—LESSON I.—What states occupy the north-eastern part of the United States? Describe the coast of the most southern of the New England States. Of those toward the north-east. What mountain system crosses these states? What can you say of a great proportion of the surface? What can you say of the small lakes

5. The rivers are mostly small, and flow swiftly down the slopes of the mountains to the ocean. A great number of mills are built upon their banks, and much manufacturing is carried on.

6. The soil is not generally well adapted for farming, but much of it is suitable for grazing.

7. The people are chiefly occupied in manufactures and commerce. Many are also employed in lumbering and fishing.

8. The New Englanders are chiefly of English descent. They are noted for their industry, enterprise, and for their excellent schools. Many of them have emigrated to the other states of the Union.

that are scattered through the country? Of the rivers? What are built upon their banks? Should you suppose that farming is very profitable in these states? Why? In what are the people chiefly occupied? In what other occupations are many employed? What can you say of the New Englanders?

LESSON II.

MAINE (Me.) is the most eastern of the New England States. The coast is rocky and has many good harbors. This state is settled chiefly in the southern part.

The northern part contains extensive pine forests. Great quantities of lumber are cut annually, and floated down the rivers to the sea-ports, where much of it is used in building ships.

(A *Sea-port* is a city or town built upon the sea coast.)

2. New Hampshire (N. H.) has many rugged mountains and beautiful lakes, and is often called the "Switzerland of America."

The White Mountains are in this state. Mount Washington, the highest of them, is about a mile and a quarter high.

The people are employed in farming and manufacturing.

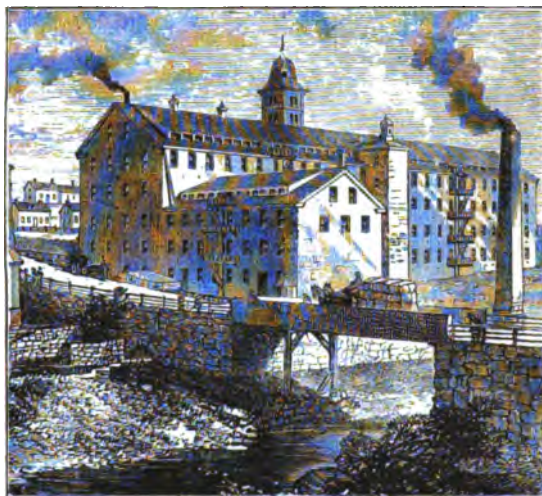
3. Vermont (Vt.) contains a range of mountains called the Green Mountains.

The valleys between these mountains are rich farming lands, and the mountain sides afford excellent pasturage for cattle, horses and sheep. The people are chiefly employed in farming and grazing.

4. Massachusetts (Mass.) is one of the richest and most populous states in the Union.

It has an extensive commerce, second only

to that of New York. The manufactures are also extensive, and more people are employed in the fisheries than in any other state.



A COTTON MANUFACTORY.

Boston is the largest city in New England. *Plymouth* is the place where the "Pilgrims" landed, and is the oldest town in New England.

5. Rhode Island (R. I.) is the smallest of the United States. It contains many manufacturing villages, and great quantities of cotton and woollen goods are made.

This state is the only one which has two capitals.

6. Connecticut (Conn.) is sometimes called the "Land of Steady Habits." It is noted for the great variety and extent of its manufactures.

Questions.—LESSON II.—What can you say of Maine? Of the coast? Where is Maine settled? What does the northern part contain? What can you say of the lumber? How is much of it used? What is a sea-port? What can you say of New Hampshire? What mountains are in this state? How high is Mount Washington? In what are the people employed? What mountains does Vermont contain? What can you say of the valleys and mountain

sides? In what are the people employed? What can you say of Massachusetts? What of the commerce? The manufactures? The fisheries? Of Boston? Who landed at Plymouth? Do you know anything about the Pilgrims? Which is the smallest of the United States? What does Rhode Island contain? What goods are made? How many capitals has Rhode Island? What is Connecticut called? For what is it noted?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

LESSON I.

(With the aid of the Maps, scholars should be required to name the boundaries of each state, after each lesson on the Map of the section.)

What ocean is south-east of the New England States? What state upon the west? What British province on the north-west? What British province is east of Maine?

Which is the most northern and eastern of the New England States? Which is the most southern and western?

What two states are north of Massachusetts? What two are south of Massachusetts?

What mountains are in New Hampshire? What mountains are in Vermont? Where is Mount Katahdin?

What island is on the coast of Maine? What two islands are south of the eastern part of Massachusetts? Where is Long Island?

Of what state is the Peninsula of Cape Cod a part? In what part of the state is this peninsula?

What two capes are on the coast of Massachusetts? What point forms the eastern extremity of Long Island?

What three bays are on the coast of Maine? Which is the most northern of these? What bay east of Massachusetts? Between what state and island is Long Island Sound?

LESSON II.

What lakes are in Maine? Through what rivers do their waters flow? What large river flows into Penobscot Bay? What river is west of the Kennebec? What river forms part of the northern boundary of Maine?

What lake is in New Hampshire? What river? Through what other state does the Merrimac flow? What lakes are partly in Vermont?

What river flows across Massachusetts? Across what other state does it flow? What states does it separate? In what direction does this river flow? Into what body of water? Which of the New England States has the most rivers?

Name the cities of Maine. Which is the capital, and on what river is it?

Name the cities of New Hampshire. On what river are three of them? Which is the capital?

Name the cities of Vermont. On what river is the capital? On what lake is Burlington? Where is Bennington?

Name the cities of Massachusetts. Which is the capital? In what part of the state is it? On what bay? On what river is Lowell? Springfield? Where is Fall River?

Name the capitals of Rhode Island. The capital of Connecticut.

LESSON III.

On what river, ocean and bay would you sail to go by water from Bangor to Boston? On what river and sound would you sail to go from Hartford to New York?

What two rivers would you cross to go in a direct line from Boston to Albany? In what state is Albany?

Tell the river and mountains you would cross to go in a direct line from Concord to Bennington. In what state is Concord? In what state is Bennington?

What is the scale of the map of the New England States? If the scale of this map is sixty miles to an inch, how far apart are two places if the distance between them, measured on the map, is two inches?

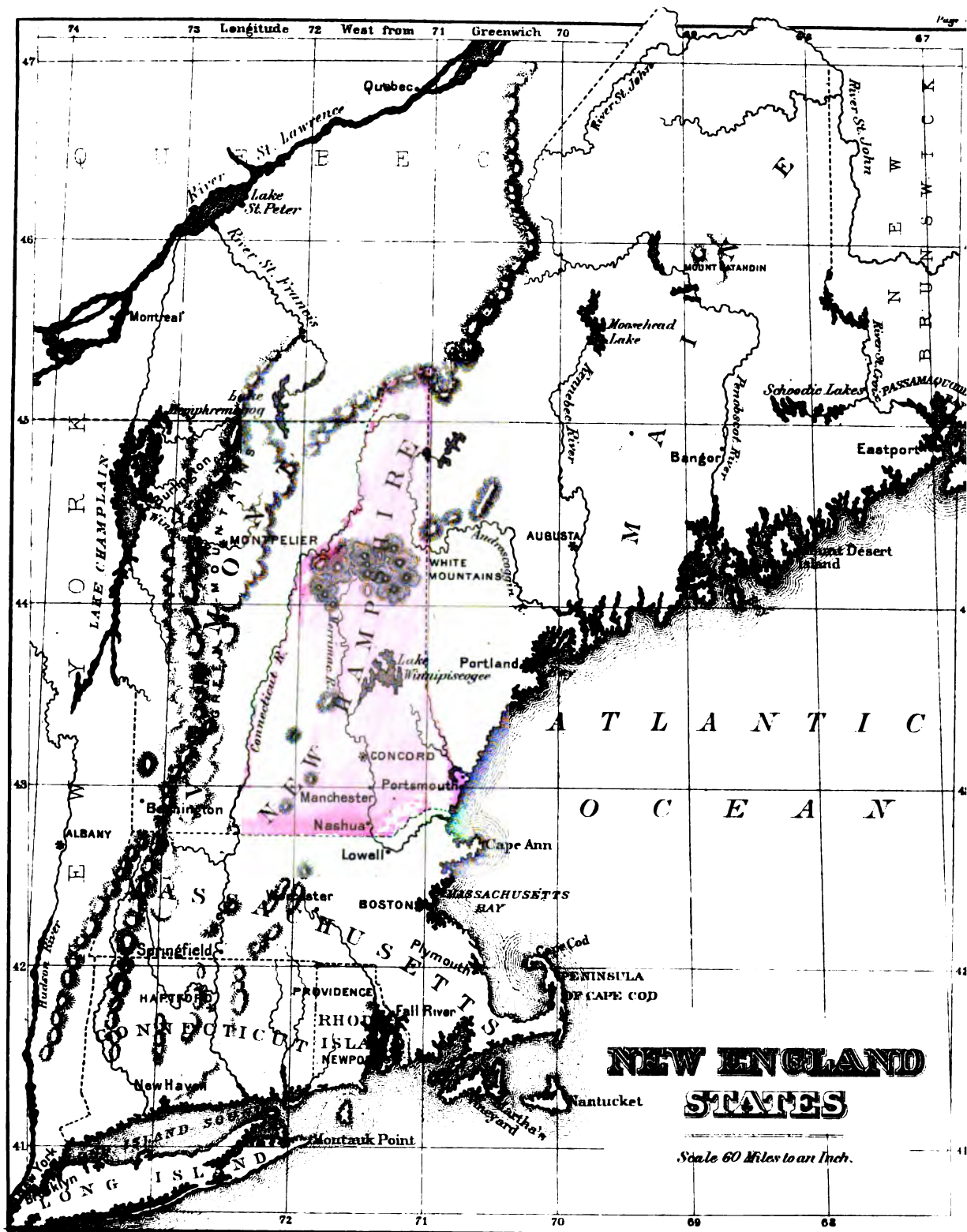
The distance from Boston to Quebec, measured on the map, is about four inches: how far is Quebec from Boston? In what direction from Boston is Quebec? In what direction from Quebec is Boston? In what direction, and how far from New York, is Portsmouth?

What state would you cross to go from Maine to Vermont? From New Hampshire to New York?

What state would you cross, proceeding from New Hampshire to Rhode Island? Go west from Providence into the State of New York: what state would you cross?

On what waters would you sail in going from Augusta to Boston? What states would you cross in going by land? In which of the New England States would you find many of the people making cotton and woollen goods? To what state would you go to see the highest mountain in New England?

Spell the following words:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Boston, New Haven, Providence.





IRON-WORKS.

THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

LESSON I.

THE map following these lessons represents — seven other states of our Union, which are now usually called the **Middle Atlantic States**.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware were formerly called the Middle States, because, when the Union was formed, they were in the middle of the thirteen original states. Now, as you have learned from the map of the United States, the true *Middle* or *Central States* lie near the Mississippi River.

3. The Appalachian Mountains extend across this section, spreading out in many ranges. There are also many districts, either level or with many low hills, which are fine farming lands.

4. Two of the Great Lakes border on this

section. On the Niagara River, which connects these lakes, is the Cataract of Niagara, the most magnificent waterfall in the world.

In New York are a number of small lakes of great beauty.

5. The rivers of these states are numerous, though not very large. In several instances they have forced a passage through the solid mountain ridge, and flow through deep gorges, with high masses of rock on either side.

6. These states contain the most valuable coal and iron mines in the Union.

In the northern part of the section grazing is carried on largely, and great numbers of cattle are raised.

Farther south, grains and tobacco are the chief farming products.

Petroleum, or rock-oil, is found in great quantities in some districts.

Questions.—LESSON I.—What were New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware formerly called? Why were they called the Middle States? What name is now given to all the states of this section? What mountains extend across this section? What districts are fine farming

lands? What lakes border on this section? How have the rivers forced a passage in several instances? What mines do these states contain? What are raised in the northern part of the section? What farther south? What kind of oil is found in some districts?

LESSON II.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) is the richest and most populous of the United States, and is sometimes called the *Empire State*.

New York has a larger commerce than any other state, and produces more butter and cheese.

New York City is the largest city of America, and has the most extensive commerce. It is situated on New York Bay, a large and fine harbor, where vessels from all parts of the earth may constantly be seen.



INTERIOR OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.

2. Pennsylvania (Pa.) has great mines of coal and iron, that are more extensively worked than those of any other state. Immense quantities of iron ore are manufactured in the cities into iron suitable for use.

Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the Union. It is next to New York in size.

The engraving at the head of the page is a view of the interior of the hall in this city in which Congress met for nearly ten years before Washington was chosen for the capital. From its steps the Declaration of Independence was read to the people on the 4th of July, 1776.

3. New Jersey and Delaware (N. J., Del.) are chiefly level states. Great quantities of fruits and vegetables are raised.

Questions.—LESSON II.—What can you say of New York? Of its commerce and productions? Of New York City? On what bay is it situated? What can you say of the mines of Pennsylvania? What of the iron ore? Of Philadelphia? What does the engraving represent? What is said of the surface of New Jersey and Delaware?

Delaware contains important gunpowder factories.

4. Maryland and Virginia (Md., Va.) are tobacco-growing States.

Virginia contains extensive mines of coal and iron, but they are little worked. This state was the birthplace of George Washington.

5. West Virginia (W. Va.) was formerly a part of Virginia, but was admitted as a state in 1862. There is much iron and coal in the mountains.

6. The District of Columbia (D. C.) is between Maryland and Virginia. It formerly belonged to those states, and was presented by them to the United States.

What are raised? What does Delaware contain? What are Maryland and Virginia? What mines does Virginia contain? Of whom was this state the birthplace? What can you say of West Virginia? Where is the District of Columbia? To what states did it formerly belong? To what does it now belong?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

LESSON I.

What British province is north of New York? What three New England States are east of New York? What ocean borders part of this section?

Name the four states south of New York which border on the Atlantic Ocean. What state is south of Virginia? What two states are west of Virginia? Name the states that border on the Great Lakes.

In which of these states are the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains? What range of mountains extends across the eastern part of Pennsylvania?

What two ranges of mountains extend across Virginia? Between what two states are the Cumberland Mountains?

What two capes at the entrance of Delaware Bay? Which of these forms the most southern point of land of New Jersey? What two capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?

What sound is north of Long Island? What bay between New Jersey and Delaware? Where is Chesapeake Bay? New York Bay?

LESSON II.

Name the Great Lakes that border on this section. What lake is between New York and Vermont?

Name the rivers of New York. Into what bodies of water do they flow? What river forms part of the northern boundary?

Name the rivers of Pennsylvania. What two unite to form the Ohio? What river separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey? Into what bay does it flow? Into what bay does the Susquehanna flow?

What river separates Maryland from Virginia? Name the rivers of Virginia. Into what bodies of water do they flow?

What large river forms part of the western boundary of West Virginia?

Name the cities of New York that are on the Hudson River. What city is on the Genesee River? On Lake Erie? On Lake Ontario? What cities are in the centre of the state? What cities in the northern part? In the southern part near Pennsylvania? What is the capital?

What is the capital of Pennsylvania, and on what river is it? On what river is Philadelphia? In what part of the state are Reading and Lancaster? What two cities are at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers? On what lake is Erie? Where is Scranton Wilkes-Barre? Williamsport? Easton? York?

What three cities are in the north-eastern part of New Jersey? What is the capital, and on what river is it? On what river is Camden? Opposite to what city?

Name the capital of Delaware? In what part of the state is it? What city is in the north-eastern part of Delaware?

LESSON III.

The District of Columbia is marked D.C. What city does it contain?

Name the capital of Maryland. Where is Baltimore? Name the capital of Virginia. On what river is it? What city of Virginia is on the Potomac River? What cities are in the southern part of this state?

What is the capital of West Virginia?

On what lake and river would you sail to go from Oswego to Montreal? On what river and in what direction would you sail to go from Troy to New York?

Name the river, bay and ocean on which you would sail to go from Washington to New York.

Name the river, two bays and ocean on which you would sail to go from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

On what lake would you sail to go from Buffalo to Erie? On what river to go from Pittsburgh to Wheeling?

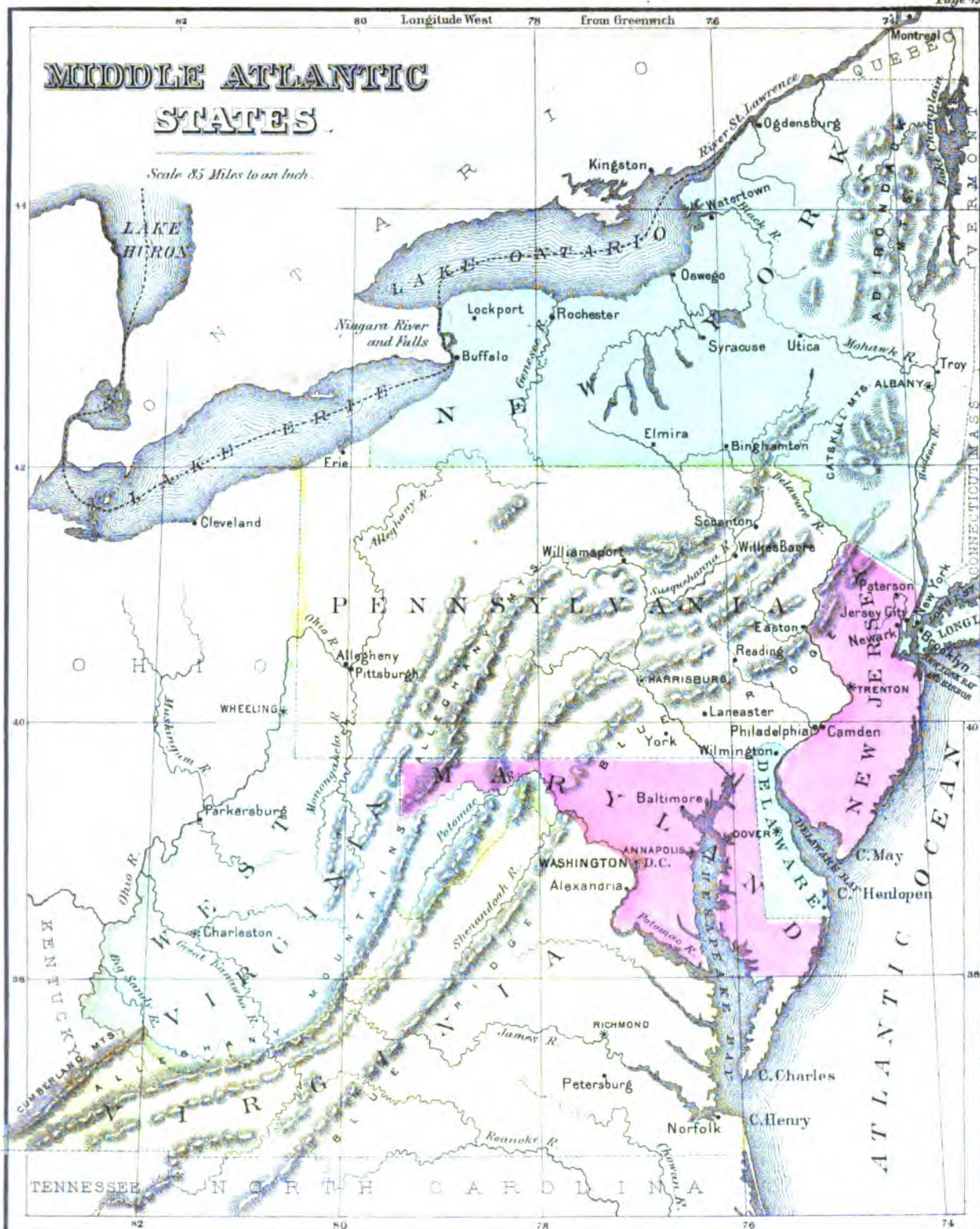
In what direction, and how far from New York, is Buffalo? What is the distance, in a direct line, of Albany from Washington?

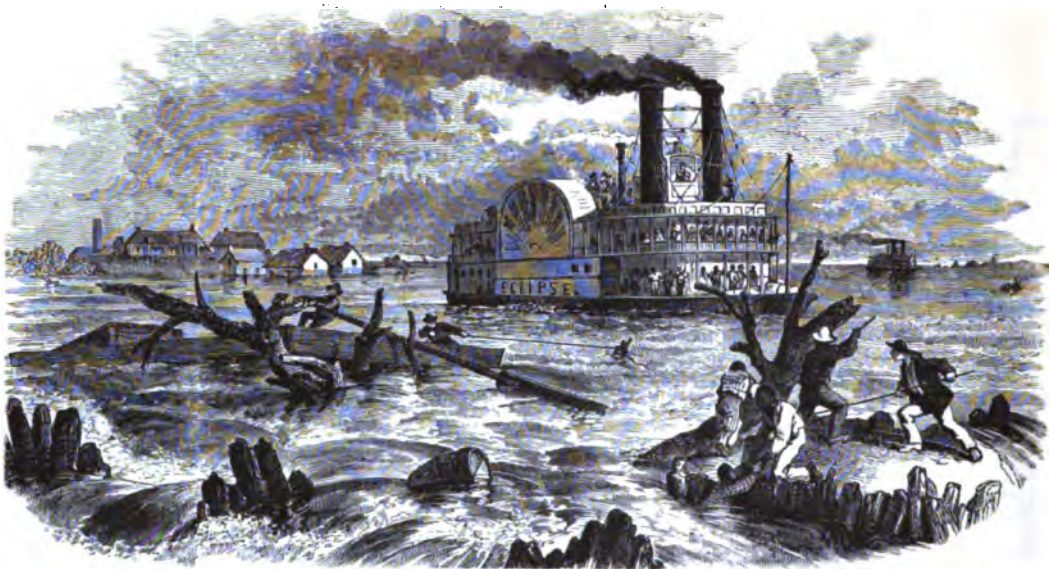
To which of the three cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York is Pittsburgh nearest?

What two mountain chains would you cross to go in a direct line from Richmond to Parkersburg?

Spell the following words:—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Albany, Trenton, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Dover, Annapolis, Richmond, Columbia, Washington.

What is the meaning of Pennsylvania? Philadelphia?





A CREVASSE.

THE SOUTHERN STATES, EXCEPT TEXAS.

LESSON I.

THE map following this lesson represents all of the Southern States except Texas.

2. The Southern States occupy the southeastern part of the United States, and nearly all of them lie along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

3. Much of the country is low and level, and in many places sandy or marshy.

Many of the sandy districts are covered with forests of pitch-pine, and are called pine-

Questions.—LESSON I.—What part of the United States do the Southern States occupy? Along what waters do they lie? Is most of the land level or hilly? With what are many of the sandy districts covered? Where are the marshy lands? For what are they valuable? What can you say of the rivers of this section? Of the

barrens. The marshy lands are chiefly near the coast and along the rivers. They are valuable for raising rice.

4. The rivers of this section sometimes rise higher than the neighboring land. Banks of earth, called *Levees*, are thrown up along the sides of the Mississippi River, in Louisiana, to prevent that great stream from overflowing the country.

The river, however, sometimes breaks through the levee, doing immense damage. Such a break is called a *Crevasse*. The engraving is a representation of one.

5. Cotton is the most important product of the Southern States.

Indian corn is raised in great quantities in all of them.

Mississippi River? What is a break in the levee called? What is the most important product of the Southern States? What is raised in all of them? By whom is the labor chiefly performed in the Southern States? What can you say of the negroes?

6. Labor in the Southern States is performed, in a great measure, by Negroes, who form a large portion of the population.

Before the civil war they were held as slaves, but in 1862 they were freed by the Government of the United States.

Since the war, schools have been established throughout these states for their benefit.

LESSON II.

NORTH CAROLINA, South Carolina and Georgia (N. C., S. C., Ga.) are especially rice-growing states. South Carolina produces

more rice and sweet potatoes than any other state.

The Palmetto tree grows abundantly here, and this state is therefore sometimes called "The Palmetto State."

North Carolina has extensive pine forests, from which are obtained turpentine, tar and pitch.



PALMETTO TREE.

Along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia are many small islands, on which a superior kind of

cotton is raised, called sea-island cotton.

Georgia is more extensively engaged in manufacturing than any other Southern state.

2. **Florida** (Fla.) is the most southern of the United States. It is mostly low and warm, and has many unhealthy marshes.

Questions.—**Lesson II.**—Name the rice-growing states. What can you say of South Carolina? Of North Carolina? Where does the sea-island cotton grow? What does Georgia produce more than any other state? Which is the most southern of the United States? What can you say of Florida? Name the cotton-growing states.

In the higher portions the climate is delightful. Sugar-cane and many tropical fruits are raised.

3. **Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana** (Ala., Miss., La.) are chiefly cotton-growing states. Indian corn, also, is raised in great quantities

In Louisiana sugar-cane is raised, and a great amount of sugar is produced.



BRANCH OF COTTON PLANT.

These states were first settled by the French, whose descendants now form a large portion of the population of Louisiana.

Mobile in Alabama, and *New Orleans* in Louisiana, export large quantities of cotton and other pro-

duce. New Orleans is the greatest cotton-mart in the world.

4. **Tennessee and Arkansas** (Tenn., Ark.). The surface of these states varies from low, level land to mountainous.

Cotton and Indian corn are raised in the low lands, wheat and tobacco on higher portions, and live stock on the mountain sides.

Gypsum is found in great quantities in Arkansas.

What is raised in great quantities? In what state is sugar-cane raised? By whom were these states settled? What can you say of Mobile and New Orleans? What can you say of the surface of Tennessee and Arkansas? What are raised in the low lands? On the high lands? On the mountain sides?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

LESSON I.

Name the four states of this section, beginning with the most northern, which border on the Atlantic Ocean. Name the four states of this section, beginning with the most eastern, which border on the Gulf of Mexico.

What state of this section borders on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico? What state is west of North Carolina? West of what river is the state of Arkansas?

What range of mountains extends across the western part of North Carolina? What range of mountains forms the boundary-line between North Carolina and Tennessee?

Across what state do the Cumberland mountains extend? In which of the Southern States is Mount Mitchell?

What islands are east of the southern part of Florida? To what country do these islands belong? *Ans. Great Britain.* What large island south of Florida? To what country does this island belong? *Ans. Spain. (See map of N. A.)* What name is given to the islands which extend in a south-west direction from the southern extremity of Florida?

What state of this section forms a peninsula? In what part of the United States is this peninsula?

What two capes are on the coast of North Carolina? Where is Cape Canaveral? Cape Sable? Cape Fear?

LESSON II.

What two sounds are east of North Carolina? Where is Tampa Bay? Apalachee Bay? Mobile Bay? Pensacola Bay?

In what state is Lake Okeechobee? In what part of the state is this lake?

In what mountains do the rivers of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia rise? In what general direction do they flow? Into what ocean?

What river separates Georgia and South Carolina?

In what state is the River St. John? What two states are partly separated by the Chattahoochee River? What rivers of Alabama flow into Mobile Bay?

What great river flows through Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico?

What great river flows across Louisiana into the Mississippi River? What great river flows across Arkansas into the Mississippi? What two rivers in Tennessee?

Name the capitals of each of the following states: — North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

Name the capital of each of the following states, and the river on which each is situated: — Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee.

LESSON III.

What two cities are in the southern part of North Carolina? On what river are they? Where is Charleston? What two cities are on the Savannah River? In what state are they?

In what part of Florida is St. Augustine? Pensacola? Where is Key West? Where is Mobile? Huntsville?

What cities are in the western part of Mississippi? On what river? Where is New Orleans? On what river? Where is Shreveport? Batesville? Memphis? Knoxville?

On what ocean and in what direction would you sail to go from Charleston to Key West? Between what group of islands and peninsula would you pass?

Across what gulf and up what river would you sail in going from Key West to New Orleans?

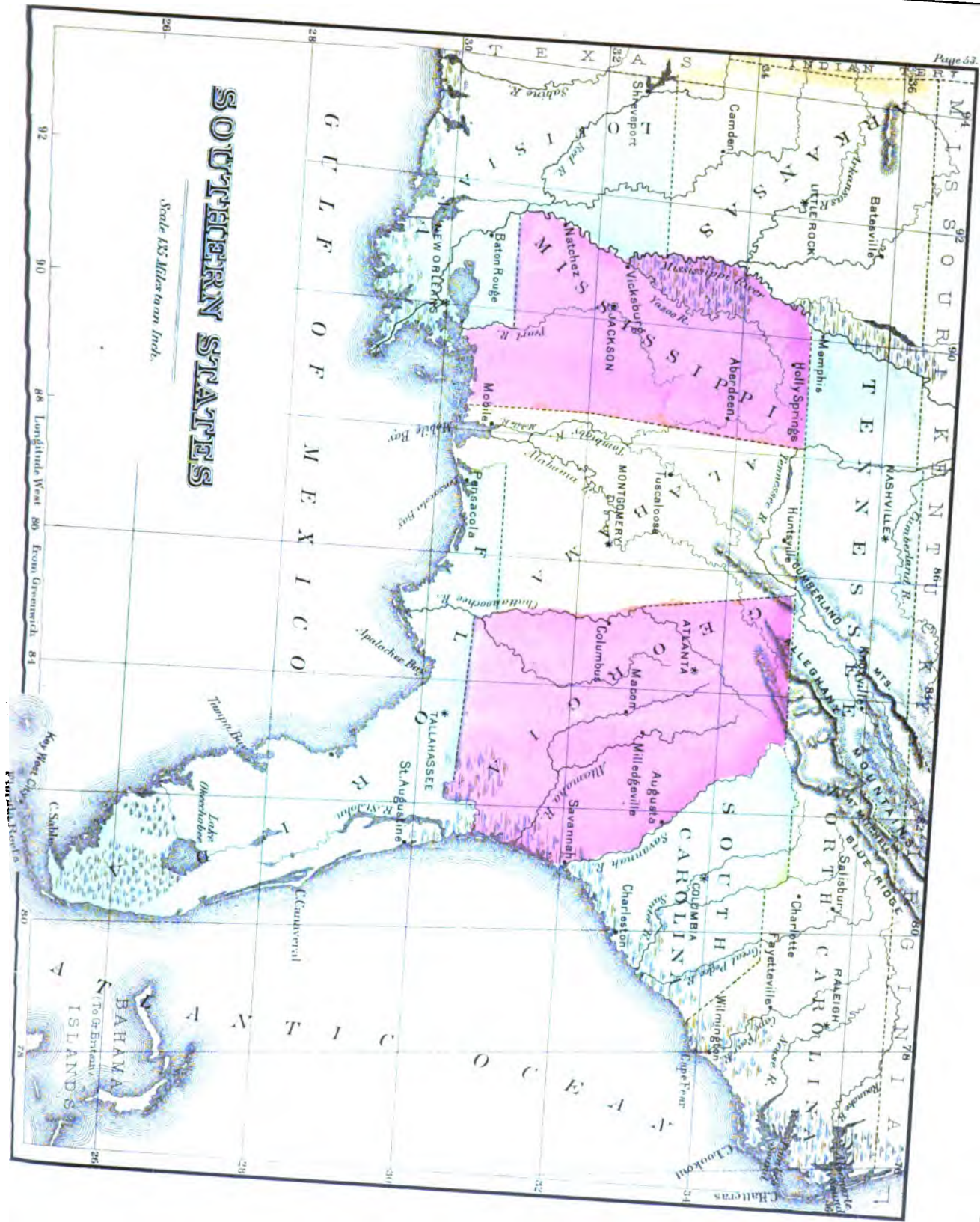
Name the three rivers on which you would sail to go from Nashville to New Orleans. The two you would ascend to go from New Orleans to Little Rock.

What is the scale of this map? In what direction and about how far is Richmond from Charleston? In what direction from Charleston is Natchez? About what distance apart are these places?

Spell the following words: — North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee. What is the meaning of Baton Rouge? Mississippi?

SOUTHERN STATES

Scale 435 Miles to an Inch.





PRAIRIE SCENE.

THE CENTRAL STATES.

LESSON I.

THE states represented on the following map were formerly called Western States, but they are now more generally known as Central States.

This section is almost entirely in the Mississippi Valley. The surface is generally level, and much of it is prairie-land.

Many of the prairies have a wave-like surface, being covered with low, gently-sloping hills. These are called *rolling prairies*.

2. These states are far from the ocean, but some of them have a great extent of lake-coast.

There are many railroads and great rivers, which afford easy communication with other parts of the country.

3. This section contains rich mines of copper, lead, coal and iron. Almost all the copper and lead produced in the United States is obtained here.

Questions.—LESSON I.—In what valley is this section? What can you say of the surface? What surface have many of the prairies? What coast have some of these states? What communication with other parts of the country? What mines does this section contain? For what is it also important? What grains are exported?

4. It is also important as the chief grain-growing district of the United States. The greater part of the wheat and corn exported from the country is raised here.

5. This section is thickly settled east of the Mississippi River, but only partially toward the north and west.

The people are employed in agriculture and commerce. They are principally from the states farther east, and are noted for great energy and enterprise.

There are also many emigrants from foreign countries, chiefly from Germany and Ireland.

LESSON II.

OHIO (O.) is the most populous of the Central States, and is the leading manufacturing state west of the Alleghanies.

The raising of live stock is an important business. This state is first in raising horses, and in the production of wool, and is second in the amount of coal mined.

Cincinnati is an important commercial centre, and is one of the three largest cities of this section.

2. **Indiana** (Ind.) is the smallest of the Central States.

The soil is very fertile. Wheat and corn are the most important productions.

What part of this section is thickly settled? In what are the people employed? For what are they noted?

Questions.—LESSON II.—Which is the most populous of the Central States? What are cultivated in Ohio? In what is this state first? What can you say of Cincinnati?

3. Illinois and Iowa (Ill., Iowa) consist chiefly of prairie land.

Corn, oats and wheat are raised in great quantities. In the first two of these productions Illinois ranks as the first state in the Union.



HARVESTING GRAIN.

Chicago, in Illinois, is a large city on Lake Michigan. It is the largest grain, pork and lumber market in the country.

4. Kentucky and Missouri (Ky., Mo.) produce much tobacco, hemp and corn.

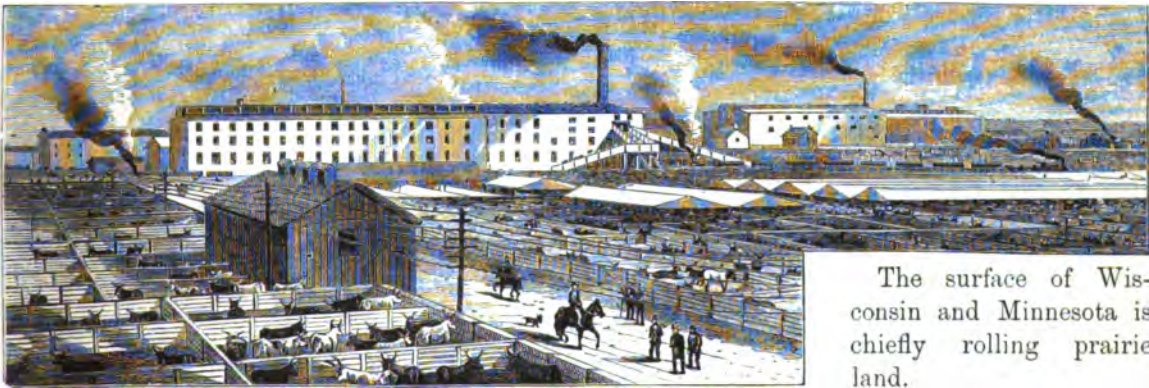


FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

5. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota (Mich., Wis., Minn.) are partly covered with forests of white pine.

Much lumber is exported. Wheat and corn are raised in the southern part of these states.

Michigan contains the most valuable copper mines, and Wisconsin the richest lead mines, in the world.



STOCK-YARDS AT CHICAGO.

St. Louis, in Missouri, is the oldest and largest city of this section, and has an immense trade with all parts of the United States.

Which is the smallest of the Western States? What can you say of the soil? What are raised in Illinois and Iowa? What can you say of Chicago? What are produced in Kentucky and Missouri? What large city is in Missouri? What is said of its trade?

The surface of Wisconsin and Minnesota is chiefly rolling prairie land.

The towns of these three states are situated in the southern sections. The climate is cold, but healthy and agreeable.

With what are Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota partly covered? What are raised in the southern part of these states? What does Michigan contain? Wisconsin? What can you say of the surface of Wisconsin and Minnesota? Of the climate? Where are the towns?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NINE OF THE CENTRAL STATES.

LESSON I.

What division of North America is north and north-east of this section? What two states are east? What two states are south? What states and territory are west? What province of British America is east of Michigan?

How many of these states border on the great lakes? Name them, beginning with the most eastern one. Which state is south of the Ohio River?

Which two states are west of the Mississippi River? What state is north of Illinois? What state is south? What two states are west?

What state of this section consists of two peninsulas? Between what two great lakes is the northern of these peninsulas? Between what two lakes is the southern peninsula? Which is the most northern state of this section?

What range of mountains forms the south-eastern boundary of Kentucky? What great lake is north of the upper peninsula of Michigan? What three lakes are east of the lower peninsula of Michigan? What lake is west of the lower peninsula of Michigan?

Of what lake is Green Bay a part? Of what lake is Georgian Bay a part? Is Georgian Bay in the United States or Canada? By what river and rapids is Lake Superior connected with Lake Huron?

By what strait is Lake Michigan connected with Lake Huron? What river of Michigan flows into Lake Michigan? What river in Ohio flows into Lake Erie?

LESSON II.

What river separates Kentucky from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? What two rivers flow into the Ohio River from the north? What three from the south? What branch has the Wabash River in Indiana? In what state does the Mississippi River take its rise? What lake forms its source? *Ans. Lake Itasca.*

Name the three rivers of this section which flow into the Mississippi from the east, beginning with the most northern. Name the three rivers which flow into the Mississippi from the west. What river forms a part of the western boundary of Missouri and Iowa? What branch has this river in Missouri? What river forms a part of the western boundary of Minnesota?

In what direction and into what lake does it flow? Where is the chain of lakes and rivers which is called the Grand Portage?

Name the capital of Ohio, and state the river on which it is situated. What is the capital of Kentucky? On what river is it? Name the capital of Indiana. Of Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. What is the capital of Missouri? On what river is it? On what river is the capital of Iowa? Of Minnesota?

Which is the largest city of this section? In what state and on what river is it situated? In what state and on what river is St. Louis? On what lake and in what state is Chicago?

LESSON III

What three cities are in the northern part of Ohio? What city is in the western part? What city of Kentucky is on the Ohio River? What city is in the eastern part of Indiana? What city of Illinois is near lead mines? What city on the Illinois River? Where is Rockford? Quincy? Bloomington?

What two cities in the eastern part of Iowa? What city is in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin? Of Michigan? Where is Grand Rapids? Winona? What city in the southern part of Indiana? Of Illinois? What three cities in the northern part of Missouri?

In what part of Missouri are lead and iron mines? What mines are in the north-western part of Michigan? On what four lakes would you sail to go by water from Chicago to Cleveland? Through what strait would you pass? On what two rivers would you sail to go from Cincinnati to St. Louis? Which of these rivers would you descend? Which would you ascend?

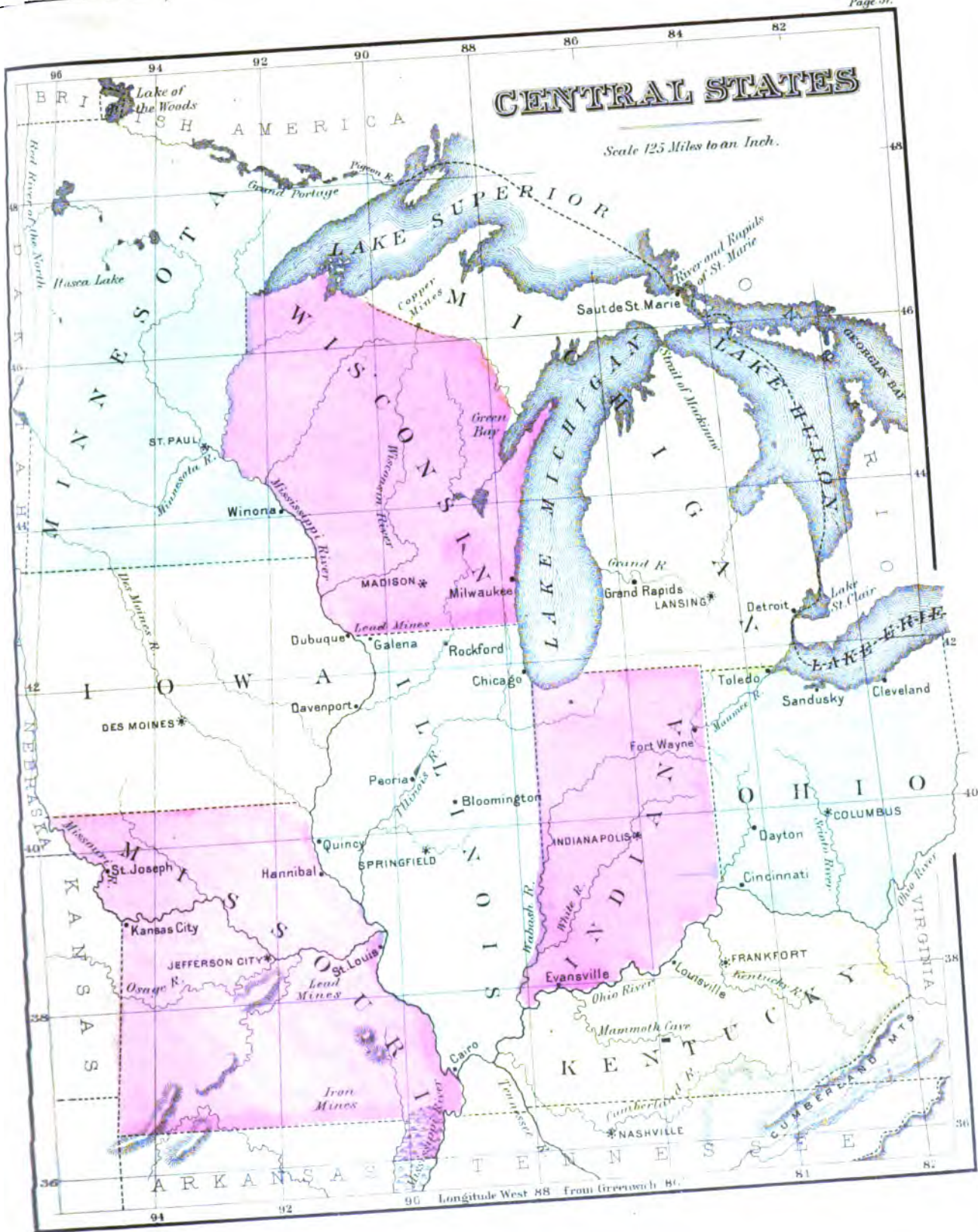
What is the scale of this map? About what is the distance, in a direct line, of St. Paul from Chicago? About how far is the capital of Missouri from the capital of Indiana? Take a steamboat at Louisville for Nashville: on what two rivers will you sail?

Spell the following names:—Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Columbus, Frankfort, Indianapolis, Springfield, Lansing, Madison, Saint Paul, Des Moines, Jefferson City.

What is the meaning of Missouri? Ohio? Mississippi?

CENTRAL STATES

Scale 125 Miles to an Inch.



Longitude West 88 From Greenwich 80.



INDIANS HUNTING BUFFALOES.

THE PACIFIC STATES, TEXAS, KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND THE TERRITORIES.

LESSON I.

THIS section includes the whole Rocky Mountain region of our country and that part lying west of the Rocky Mountains. It comprises more than half the area of the United States.

2. West of the Sierra Nevada Mountains the soil, especially in the river valleys, is unusually fertile, and east of the Rocky Mountains are rich prairie lands.

3. The greater part of this section, however, consists of mountain ranges, barren table-lands and deep valleys, which present some of the most remarkable scenery in the world. Con-

Questions.—LESSON I.—What does this section include? What is said of the soil west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains? East of the Rocky Mountains? Of what does the greater part of this section consist? Where is the National

gress has recently set apart an extensive tract in the north-western part of Wyoming Territory for a National Park.

4. The gold and silver mines are of great value, and have added much to the wealth of our country. Quicksilver is also found.

5. Large herds of buffaloes roam over the plains, and are killed in great numbers by the Indians. The grizzly bear, the most formidable animal of North America, is found in the Rocky and California Mountains.

6. Almost all the Indians of the United States live in this region. The rest of the population consists in a great measure of emigrants from the more eastern states; but in some parts, especially in the mining districts, there is a strange mixture of people of all languages and complexions, from all parts of the earth.

What valuable mines are here? What wild animals? What race of people live here? Of whom does the rest of the population consist in a great measure? In the mining districts?

7. Texas (Tex.) is the largest and, except Florida, the most southern of the United States.

Cotton, sugar, tobacco and Indian corn are the chief products. Tropical fruits grow readily.

Many cattle are raised. The grass is of fine quality, and affords pasturage all the year.

8. Kansas (Kans.) and **Nebraska** (Nebr.) are among the newer states, and are rapidly growing in population and importance. In the eastern part they are very fertile, but in the west the land is high and sterile.

LESSON II.

NEVADA (Nev.) is a new state. It contains rich silver mines. The lakes are salt. Much of the state is mountainous and barren.

2. Oregon. (Oreg.) The greater part of this state is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, and much wheat is raised.

3. California (Cal.) is the largest state except Texas, and is famed for its gold mines. •

The valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are extremely fertile, producing fine crops of grain, large fruits and garden vegetables, and trees of unusual size. The climate is healthy and pleasant.

The southern part of the state belongs to the barren region of this section.

San Francisco is the largest and most important city west of the Rocky Mountains.

What can you say of Texas? What are the chief products? What fruits grow readily? What enables the people to raise many cattle? What can you say of Kansas and Nebraska? What part is fertile?

Questions.—**Lesson II.**—What mines does Nevada contain? What kind of lakes? What part of Oregon is fertile? For what is California famed? What can you say of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers? To what region does the southern part of the state belong? What is said of San Francisco?



ENTRANCE TO THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

4. Colorado (Colo.) became a state in 1876. It has rich deposits of gold, silver, coal and iron, and has valuable timber and fine grazing lands.

THE TERRITORIES.

5. Washington is one of the most important of the Territories. Large quantities of lumber are manufactured. Fish are plentiful, and many valuable minerals abound.

6. Utah Territory contains Great Salt Lake, the largest salt lake in America. Many of the white inhabitants are Mormons.

7. Indian Territory has been set apart by the United States Government as a home for the Indians. Some of these Indians, who have been taught by missionaries, cultivate the ground and have comfortable homes.

8. Of the other Territories, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico are very mountainous, and are noted for the variety and abundance of valuable minerals, and for the beauty and grandeur of the scenery. **Dakota** is more nearly level, and has a fertile soil in the river valleys. **Alaska** is described on page 35.

When did Colorado become a state? Name its most important minerals. What is said of Washington Territory? Of Utah? For whom was Indian Territory set apart? How do some of the Indians live? What is said of Dakota? For what are the other territories noted?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE PACIFIC STATES, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES.

LESSON I.

What division of North America is north of the section represented by the map? Name the five states which are on the east. What division of North America is on the south? What ocean is on the west?

In what part of this section are Nebraska and Kansas? Texas? California, Oregon and Nevada? Which of these border on the Pacific Ocean? On what body of water does Texas border?

Name the territories that border on British America, beginning with the most western. Those that border on Mexico. What territory lies directly north of Arizona? Between what states is Indian Territory?

What mountains extend through the central part of this section? What two ranges of mountains in California?

In what ocean are the Santa Barbara Islands? Where is Vancouver Island? To what country does Vancouver Island belong? *Ans. Great Britain.*

Where is Cape Mendocino? Cape Flattery? Where is San Francisco Bay? Between what territory and island is the Strait of Fuca?

LESSON II.

What great river forms the eastern boundary of Nebraska? What river of Montana flows into the Missouri? What river flows across Kansas into the Missouri River? What river flows across Kansas and Indian Territory into Arkansas?

What river forms a part of the boundary between Indian Territory and Texas? What river forms the boundary line between Texas and Mexico? What river of the United States flows into the Gulf of California?

Name the two principal rivers of California. Into what bay do they flow? What river forms part of the boundary between Oregon and Washington?

In what mountains does Snake River rise?

Name the capital of Texas, and the river upon which it is situated. What other cities are in Texas?

Name the capital of Kansas. On what river is it? Where is Leavenworth? Atchison? Lawrence? What is the capital of Nebraska? Name another city in Nebraska.

Name the capital of California. What is the largest city in this State? On what bay is it situated?

What is the capital of Oregon? How situated? What is the capital of Nevada? Of Colorado?

Name the capital of each territory that borders on British America. Of each that borders on Mexico. What is the capital of Utah. Of Indian Territory.

LESSON III.

What division of British America is north of Washington territory? Along what river has gold been discovered in this division?

Is the gold region of California east or west of the Sierra Nevada? In what new state has gold been discovered east of the Rocky Mountains? What celebrated mountain peak in this state?

On what gulf would you sail in going from Galveston to the mouth of the Rio Grande?

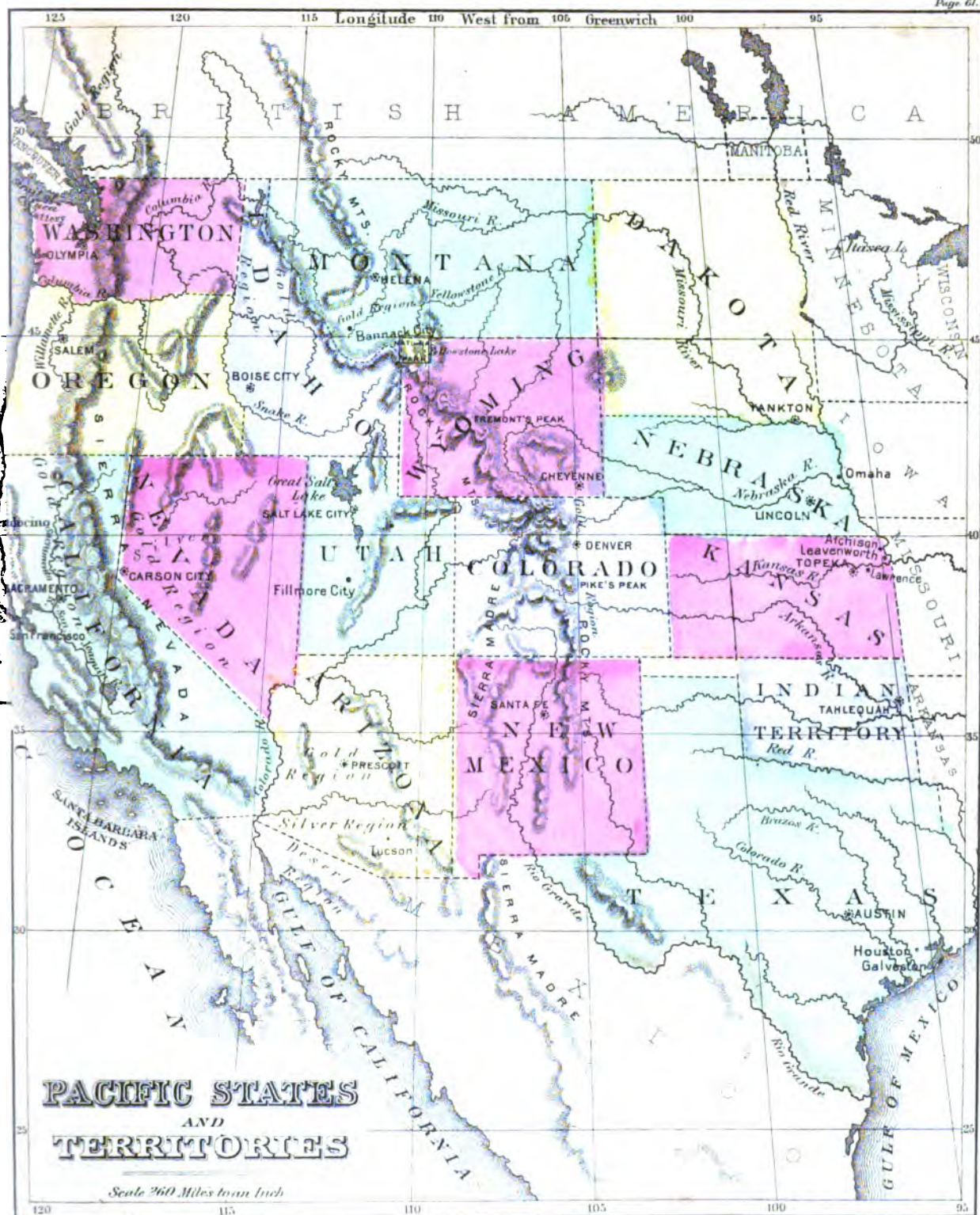
On what ocean and through what strait would a vessel sail to go from San Francisco to the mouth of Frazer River? On what two rivers would you sail to go from Omaha to Lecompton?

What is the scale of this map? About how far is it, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Kansas River to San Francisco?

About how far is Pikes Peak from Leavenworth? About what distance, in a direct line, is Sacramento from Pikes Peak?

Spell the following words:—Texas, California, Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Omaha, Lecompton, Tablequah, Austin, Santa Fe, Fillmore City, Salem, Olympia, Sacramento.

What is the meaning of Nebraska? Colorado? Sierra Nevada? Sierra Madre?





LASSING CATTLE ON THE PAMPAS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

SOUTH AMERICA is the southern and smaller division of the Western Continent.

2. The northern and broader part of South America lies in the hot region; farther south the climate is temperate; while the extreme southern portion is cold and desolate.

3. The Andes Mountains extend from north to south, along the entire western coast. They are a continuation of the Rocky Mountains of North America, and form the longest, and one of the loftiest, mountain chains in the world.

These mountains are very precipitous, and so broken with deep chasms that it is difficult and dangerous to cross them. Many of the peaks are volcanoes.

Questions.—LESSON I.—What part of the Western Continent is South America? What part lies in the hot region? What is the climate farther south? What can you say of the extreme southern portion? Where are the Andes Mountains? Of what mountains are they a continuation? What do they form? Why is it difficult and dangerous to cross them? What are

Earthquakes are frequent in these mountain sections, and most of the houses in the cities are low and strongly built, that they may not be easily shaken down.

4. Along the eastern and north-eastern coast are short, low ranges of mountains. With this exception, the whole of South America east of the Andes is a vast plain.

The greater part of this great plain is very fertile; and the climate being both hot and moist, the growth of plants is very luxuriant.

5. Through this plain flow three great rivers, the Amazon, the La Plata and the Orinoco. The Amazon is the largest river in the world. The plains extending for hundreds of miles from its banks are covered with enormous trees, growing closely together and intertwined with many creeping plants. These plains are called *Selvas*, which means *forest-plains*.

frequent in these sections? Where are low mountain ranges? With the exception of these ranges, what is the whole of South America east of the Andes? What makes the growth of plants very luxuriant on this great plain? What three rivers flow through this plain? Which is largest? What can you say of the plains of the Amazon?

6. The La Plata flows through plains that are covered with a heavy growth of grass and thistles. These plains afford pasturage for numerous herds of cattle and droves of horses. They are called *Pampas*, or *treeless plains*.

7. The plains of the Orinoco are called *Llanos*, which also means treeless plains. The *llanos* are covered with a rich growth of grass in the rainy season; but in the dry season they become a desert waste.



CAPE HORN.

In the rainy season herds of cattle and wild horses roam over these plains, and feed upon the grass; but when the dry season comes on, they seek other pastures.

8. The natives of South America kill great numbers of the wild cattle to procure their hides and horns. In catching them they use a long rope called a *Lasso*.



ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON II.

THE animals of South America are numerous, but not so large or ferocious as in most hot countries.

2. The tapir, which has a short trunk, and looks a little like a small elephant, is the largest animal; the jaguar, a kind of tiger, is the most ferocious.

The forests are filled with birds, that, with the chattering of innumerable monkeys, make the woods vocal throughout the day.

3. Immense serpents, called boa-constrictors, live in the forests, and are sometimes seen coiled around the trunks of trees or suspended from the branches. Along the water-courses are numberless smaller serpents and hideous alligators.

The condor is a large bird which lives on the highest peaks of the Andes.

Questions.—LESSON II.—What can you say of the animals of South America? Which is the largest animal? Which is the most ferocious? Name some other animals that are found in the forests. Where does the condor live?

With what are the plains of the La Plata covered? The plains of the Orinoco? How do the natives of South America catch the wild cattle?

4. The most useful domestic animal of South America is the llama. It is very sure-footed, and is used in crossing the dangerous mountain passes. The llama is a kind of sheep, and is covered with wool.

5. The forests of South America contain many valuable kinds of trees, as the caoutchouc, from whose sap india-rubber is made, the rosewood, the mahogany, and many kinds of dye-woods.

Many of the plants furnish valuable medicines, as the cinchona tree, from which Peruvian bark and quinine are obtained, and the plant whose roots furnish sarsaparilla.

6. Tropical fruits grow abundantly, and large plantations are devoted to raising oranges, pine-apples, bananas, etc.

Coffee, rice, tobacco and the sugar-cane are raised in large quantities. Coffee, hides and horns, tapioca, vanilla, tropical fruits and spices, are the principal exports.

Gold, silver, copper and diamonds are also exported.

7. The inhabitants are whites, negroes and Indians. The white people are principally of Spanish descent. The Indians, who form much the larger part of the population, are generally subject to the whites.

LESSON III.

THE Empire of Brazil is the largest and most important division of South America.

No country in the world surpasses Brazil in the value of its natural productions.

What can you say of the llama? Name some kinds of trees that the forests of South America contain. What do many of the plants furnish? What fruits are raised? Name some of the principal exports. What metals and precious stones does South America export? Of what races are the inhabitants?

We obtain from there coffee, sugar, rosewood, india-rubber, and many other valuable articles. Most of the finest diamonds now in use come from Brazil.

The diamond district is some distance from Rio Janeiro, and the Brazilian government furnishes a guard to convey these precious stones to the city.



BRAZILIAN SOLDIERS CONVEYING DIAMONDS TO RIO JANEIRO.

Rio Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, is the largest city in South America. *Bahia* is also a large city. It is next in size to Rio Janeiro.

2. *Guiana* belongs to the British, Dutch and French.

This is a very hot country, with much rain and a fertile soil. Sugar, coffee and spices are exported.

3. *Venezuela*, *United States of Colombia* and *Ecuador* occupy the north-western part of South America. The coast of these states is

Questions.—**LESSON III.**—What can you say of the Empire of Brazil? Name some of the natural productions of this country. What can you say of the capital of Brazil? To whom does Guiana belong? What is the nature of this country? What states are in the north-west of South America?

low and unhealthy, and most of the cities are built on the high lands of the interior.

Aspinwall and *Panama* are in the United States of Colombia, on opposite sides of the Isthmus of Panama. These towns are connected by a railroad, and are important points in the line of travel from New York to California.

4. Peru and Bolivia have long been famous for their silver mines.

These mines are in the mountain regions, and the silver is transported to the towns upon the coast on the backs of mules and llamas. *Potosi*, in Bolivia, is on a high mountain, from which immense quantities of silver have been taken.

Traveling in the mountain regions of these countries is very perilous. The engraving in the next column gives a view of a bridge made of ropes of bark across a mountain stream, and shows a party of travelers descending a mountain pathway in the Andes of Peru.

5. Chili is wholly on the western side of the Andes. The climate is temperate, except in the extreme southern portion, where it is very cold.

In the central part the soil is fertile, and grains and potatoes are raised. Wheat and copper are exported. *Valparaiso* is a very important commercial city.

6. The Argentine Confederation consists of a number of states united under one government.

Why are the cities of these states built in the interior? Where are *Aspinwall* and *Panama*? Why are these towns important? For what are Peru and Bolivia famous? Where are the mines? How is *Potosi* situated? Where is *Chili*? What can you say of the climate?



CROSSING THE ANDES.

The chief wealth of the people consists in the herds of cattle that inhabit the pampas. The exports are mainly hides, horns and tallow.

Buenos Ayres is the principal city of the Confederation.

7. Paraguay and Uruguay are small states lying east of the Argentine Confederation. They have an agreeable climate and fertile soil.

The most noted production of Paraguay is maté, or Paraguay tea, a drink made from which is a favorite beverage in South America.

8. Patagonia is a cold, barren country, inhabited only by native tribes of Indians. The Patagonians are taller and stouter than mankind generally.

Of the soil? Of *Valparaiso*? Of what does the Argentine Confederation consist? Which is the principal city? What can you say of Paraguay and Uruguay? What is the most noted production of Paraguay? What can you say of Patagonia? Of the Patagonians?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

What sea is on the north of South America? What ocean is on the east? What ocean is on the west? What isthmus connects South America with North America?

What chain of mountains extends along the Pacific coast of South America? In what country of South America is Mount Aconcagua? Where are the Brazilian Mountains?

Where are the Llanos of South America? The Selvas? The Pampas? Are these level or hilly sections?

What island is at the mouth of the Amazon River? Where are the Falkland Islands? The Islands of Tierra del Fuego? What islands in the Pacific Ocean west of Chili? West of Peru?

Which is the most northern cape of South America? The most eastern? The most southern? The most western?

Where is the Isthmus of Panama? What bodies of land are connected by it? What sea and ocean does it separate?

Where is the Strait of Magellan? What two oceans are connected by this strait? What division of South America and islands are separated by it?

LESSON II.

In which division of South America is Lake Maracaybo? Where is Lake Titicaca? Through what country and into what ocean does the Orinoco River flow?

In what direction and across what country does the river Amazon flow? In what mountain does the Amazon River rise? Into what ocean does it flow? Near what imaginary line?

Name the most important branch of the Amazon which flows into it from the north. The one which flows into it from the south.

What river of Brazil flows into the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Amazon? Name its principal branch. What other river of Brazil flows into the Atlantic?

What river forms part of the boundary between Paraguay and Brazil? In what mountains does the Parana River rise? Near the head of what other river? What two rivers unite to form the La Plata River?

What two divisions of South America border on the Caribbean Sea? Name the five divisions which border on the Atlantic Ocean, beginning with the most northern. Name those bordering on the Pacific, beginning with the most southern.

What division of South America is entirely in the interior? Name the country of South America which borders both on the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean.

Which is the largest division of South America? Which is the smallest?—*Ans. Uruguay.*

LESSON III.

Name the capital of the United States of Colombia. Venezuela. Brazil. Paraguay. Uruguay. Chili. Bolivia. Peru. Ecuador. The Argentine Confederation. What three cities are in Guiana?

In what country of South America is Potosi? Cuzco? Bahia? Para? Valparaiso? Maracaybo? La Guayra?

In what division of South America are the towns of Aspinwall and Panama? On what isthmus are these towns?

In what direction from Rio Janeiro is the diamond district of Brazil? What mountains would you cross to go from the diamond district to Rio Janeiro?

Name the river and oceans on which you would sail to go from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso. Around what cape would you sail?

The Falkland Islands belong to Great Britain. Name the ocean on which a British vessel would sail to go there from Georgetown.

Name the ocean on which you would sail to go from Panama to the Islands of Juan Fernandez.

Name the sea which you would cross, and state the direction in which you would sail, to go from Aspinwall to Jamaica. What mountains would you cross to go in a direct line from Buenos Ayres to Santiago?

Spell the following words: Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Amazon, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Tierra del Fuego.

Give the meaning of the last three words.



A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER SEINE IN PARIS.

EUROPE.

LESSON I.

THE Eastern Continent, you remember, has three principal divisions, Europe, Asia and Africa.

2. Europe is the smallest of these divisions, and is but little larger than the United States. The coast-line is very irregular; arms of the sea extend into the land on almost every side, and nearly one-third of the country is formed of peninsulas.

3. Europe extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. It is the only one of the great divisions which lies wholly without the hot region.

The climate is milder than that of other divisions equally removed from the equator.

Questions.—LESSON I.—Name the principal divisions of the Eastern Continent. Which is the smallest division? What can you say of the coast-line? Of the peninsulas? The whole of Europe lies outside of what region? Why is the climate of Europe milder than that

This is chiefly owing to the influence of warm winds and of warm currents in the ocean.

4. The principal mountain system of Europe is in the southern part, and consists of many irregular ranges, whose general direction is from west to east. Many of the ranges have received different names.

The Alps form the central range, and are known throughout the world for the bold and beautiful scenery among the mountain peaks and glaciers.

5. North of this mountain system almost the whole country is level; the only important exception is the mountain chain in the Scandinavian Peninsula.

South of the mountain system the country consists of several peninsulas, which are generally hilly or mountainous.

of other divisions? Where is the principal mountain system? What is the general direction of the ranges? For what are the Alps known? What can you say of the country north of the mountain system? South of the mountain system?

LESSON II.

NEARLY every part of the interior of Europe is open to commerce by means of numerous navigable rivers and the great arms of the sea. Many of the rivers are connected with each other by canals.

2. The Volga is the largest river, being 2000 miles long. The Danube is 1700 miles long, and is navigable for steamers to the city of Vienna. The Rhine and the Rhone are connected by a canal, thus joining the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. These rivers, especially the Rhine, are noted for the beauty of their scenery.



SCENE AMONG THE ALPS.

3. Owing to the mildness of the climate, the hardier grains, as wheat, barley and rye, grow farther north than in any other division.

South of the principal mountain system the

Questions.—**LESSON II.**—By what means is the interior of Europe open to commerce? How are many of the rivers connected? Which is the largest river? How long is the Danube? What can you say of the Rhine and the Rhone? What river is especially noted for beauty of scenery? What effect has the climate of Europe on the growth of grains?



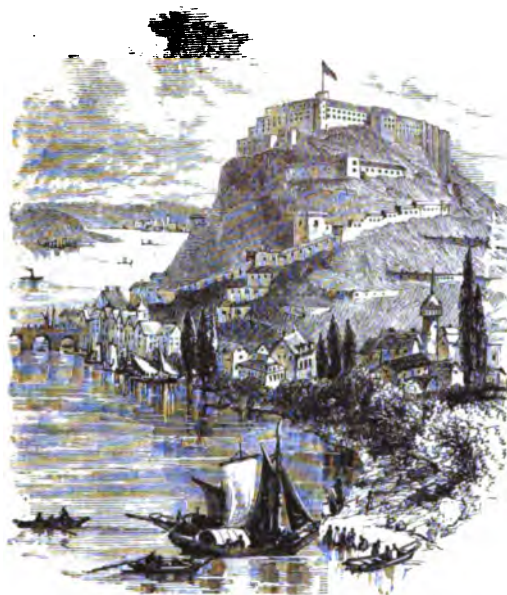
LAPLANDERS DRAWN BY A REINDEER.

climate is warm, and figs, oranges, olives (from which sweet oil is made), grapes and other delicious fruits are grown in great abundance.

4. The animals of Europe are now almost all domestic, but in the forests and among the mountains bears, deer and wild boars still live. In the North of Europe reindeer are numerous, and among the rugged peaks of the Alps a beautiful species of goat, called the chamois, makes its home.

5. Nearly all the inhabitants of Europe belong to the white race. The Laplanders, Finns and Turks belong to the yellow race. The Laplanders live in the North of Sweden, Norway and Russia. They train the reindeer to draw their sledges over the snow, and subsist almost entirely on their milk and flesh.

Name some of the productions south of the principal mountain system. What can you say of the animals of Europe? Where are the reindeer numerous? Where does the chamois live? To what race do nearly all the inhabitants of Europe belong? To what race do the Laplanders, Finns and Turks belong? Where do the Laplanders live? What use do they make of the reindeer?



A CASTLE ON THE RHINE.

LESSON III.

THE principal countries of Europe are Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany and Russia. They are called the **Five Great Powers**.

Besides the Great Powers, there are many smaller and less populous countries, the most noted of which are Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey, Italy and Greece.

2. The Kingdom of Great Britain consists of the British Isles, which lie north-west of the main land of Europe. It consists of the island of Great Britain (which comprises England, Scotland and Wales), Ireland and numerous smaller islands.

These islands with extensive foreign pos-

Questions—LESSON III.—Name the principal countries of Europe. What are they called? Name the most noted of the remaining countries. What islands form the kingdom of Great Britain? What can you say of the British Empire? What can you say of England? Of London?

sessions compose the **British Empire**, which is one of the richest and most powerful nations on the globe.

3. England is the most important part of the island of Great Britain, and is noted for its wealth, manufactures and commerce.

London is the capital of the British Empire, and is the largest city in the world.

4. France is a rich and powerful country. Silks, wines, brandies and many gloves and fine embroideries are exported.

Paris, the capital, contains many handsome palaces and churches, and many beautiful public gardens.

5. Austria is a large country in Central Europe. A great part is mountainous, but in the centre are large fertile plains.

The people are of many different tribes and nations, and speak different languages.

Vienna, the capital, on the Danube River, is one of the finest cities in Europe.

LESSON IV.

THE Empire of Germany is composed of a number of states united under one government. The people (called Germans) are noted for their intelligence and industry.

2. Prussia is the largest and most important state. The eastern part is level; the western part is mountainous, and is famed for the grandeur of its scenery along the river Rhine.

Berlin is the capital and largest city of Germany and of Prussia.

What can you say of France? What are exported from France? Name the capital. What does it contain? Where is Austria? What can you say of the surface? Of the people? Of the capital?

Questions.—LESSON IV.—Of what is Germany composed? What can you say of Prussia? Of the Germans?

3. Russia comprises more than half of Europe, and with the Russian possessions in Asia forms the largest empire in the world.

The chief wealth of this country consists in the immense forests, and in the wheat and cattle that are raised.

St. Petersburg is the capital.

4. Spain and Portugal are warm countries from which we obtain grapes, wines and raisins. They were once powerful kingdoms, but are now reduced in importance.

Madrid is the capital of Spain; *Lisbon*, of Portugal.



A WINTER SCENE IN HOLLAND.

5. Holland is a low flat country bordering on the sea. Much of the land is lower than the sea, and banks of earth, called dykes, are built along the coast to prevent the water from overflowing the country.

6. Norway and Sweden form one kingdom. Most of the surface is wild and mountainous, and the climate is very cold. *Stockholm* is the capital of Sweden, *Christiania* of Norway.

What does Russia comprise? What does Russia with the Russian possessions form? In what does the wealth of this country consist? What do we obtain from Spain and Portugal? What can you say of Holland? How is the land drained? What do Norway and Sweden form?



A VIEW IN VENICE.

7. Switzerland is a mountainous country, and is famous for the grandeur and beauty of its natural scenery. *Berne* is the capital.

8. The Turkish Empire includes Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. The Turks are a grave people, but are very ignorant and indolent. Their religion forbids them eating pork or drinking wine.

9. Italy and Greece were once the most civilized and powerful of nations, but they have lost much of their former greatness.

Rome is the chief city of Italy. *Venice* is built on eighty-two small islands. Canals take the place of streets, and beautiful boats called gondolas are used instead of carriages.

Athens is the capital of Greece. It contains the ruins of many famous temples.

For what is Switzerland famous? What is the capital? What can you say of Italy and Greece? Name the chief city of Italy. Who resides there? Describe Venice. Name the capital of Greece. What does it contain?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

LESSON I.

What ocean bounds Europe on the north? What grand division on the east? What great seas on the south? What ocean on the west? Of what nature is the coast-line of Europe?

What three mountain ranges form a nearly continuous chain, extending across Europe from west to east? Which of these is between France and Spain? Between Switzerland and Italy? Which one is in Turkey?

Where are the Carpathian Mountains? What are the two mountain ranges between Europe and Asia? Where are the Doverfield Mountains? The Kiolen Mountains?

What great plain is in the eastern part of Europe?

In what direction from Europe is Iceland? Name the three large islands in the Mediterranean Sea?

Where are the British Isles? What are the two principal islands of this group? Which is the most western of them?

What two countries in the South-west of Europe form a great peninsula? What two in the North-west? Where is the peninsula of the Crimea? Of Greece? Of Italy? Of Denmark?

Which of these peninsulas have a cold climate? Name those that have a warm climate.

Where is North Cape? Where is Cape Matapan?

LESSON II.

What sea in the North of Russia is a branch of the Arctic Ocean? What sea south-east of Russia? What two seas south? Where is the Sea of Marmora?

East of what peninsula is the Archipelago? Where is the Adriatic Sea? Between what two grand divisions is the Mediterranean Sea? Of what ocean is the Mediterranean Sea a branch?

What sea between Great Britain and Denmark? Between Sweden and Prussia?

What strait separates Spain from Africa? What channel between England and France? Where is the Bay of Biscay?

What two lakes are in Russia?

What river flows into the White Sea? What two rivers of Russia flow into the Caspian Sea? Into the Black Sea? Through what countries does the Danube flow?

What rivers are in France? Through what countries does the Rhine flow? Into what sea?

In what part of Europe is France? In what direction from France is Great Britain? Where is Austria? Prussia? Russia?

On the coast of what sea is Holland? Name the countries that surround Switzerland.

What country is south-east of Austria? What country is between Holland and France?

In what direction from Great Britain are Norway and Sweden?

LESSON III.

Name the capital of Great Britain. France. Austria. Prussia. Russia. Holland. Switzerland. Italy. Greece. Norway. Sweden. Denmark. Belgium. Spain. Portugal. Turkey.

Of what country is Hamburg the chief commercial city? In what country of Europe is Edinburgh? Dublin?

In what part of France is Marseilles? In what country are Barcelona and Cadiz?

What two cities in the North of Italy? In the South-west of Italy?

What city of Russia is on the Black Sea? On the Caspian Sea? On the White Sea?

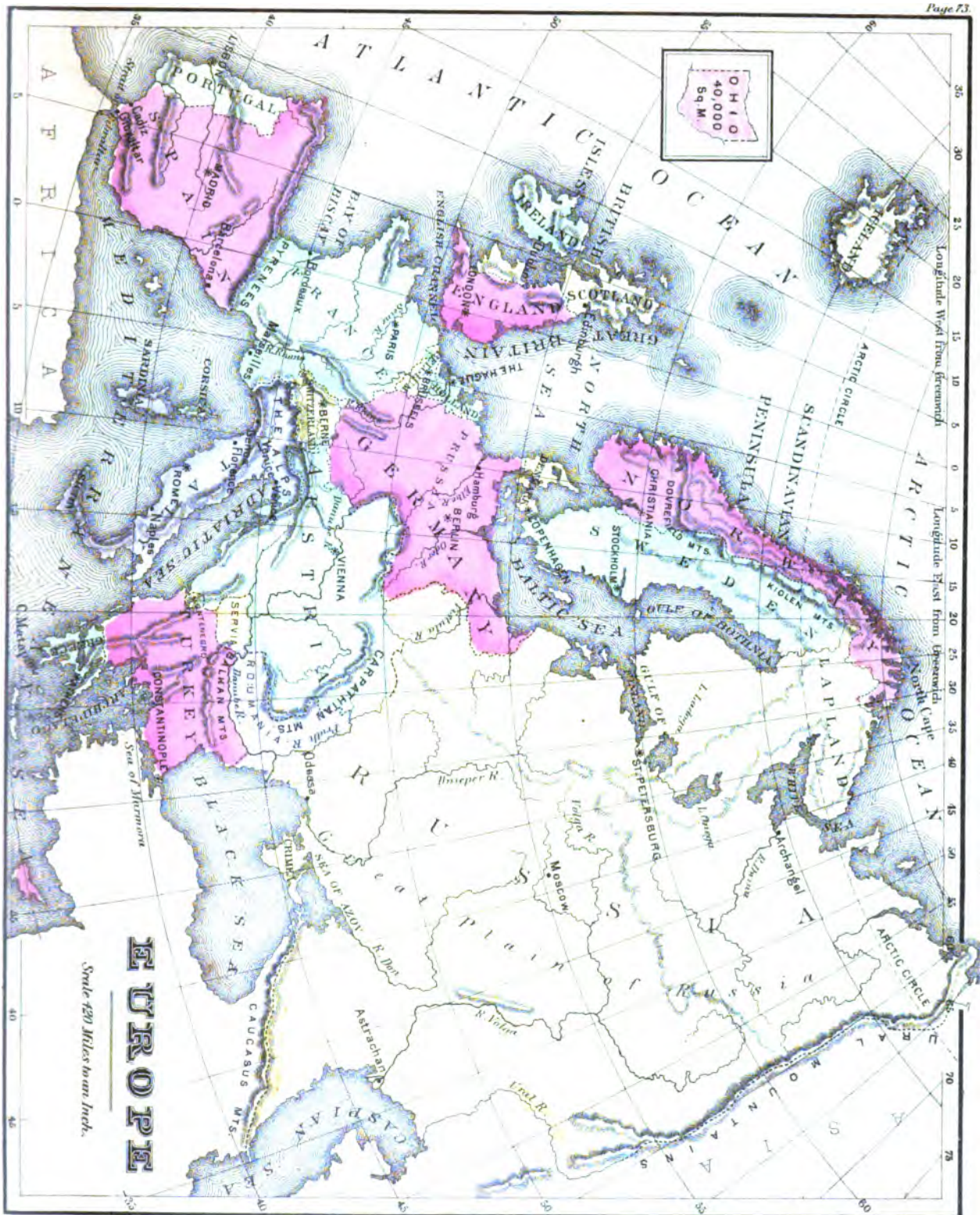
On what waters would a vessel sail in going from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen? From Copenhagen to Archangel? From Odessa to Venice? From Venice to Gibraltar?

The Island of Corsica belongs to France: on what sea would a French vessel sail to go there from Marseilles?

On what sea and through what strait would a vessel sail in going from Sardinia to Lisbon? On what waters would a vessel sail in going from Lisbon to Paris?

Spell the following words: Europe, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, England, Germany, Bordeaux, Hamburg.

What is the meaning of Copenhagen? Constantinople? Holland?





A TIGER HUNT IN INDIA.



A SCENE IN A CHINESE RIVER.

ASIA.

LESSON I.

ASIA is the largest of the five great divisions of the earth. It is five times as large as Europe and more than twice the size of North America, and contains nearly half the inhabitants of the globe.

2. The principal mountain system, as in Europe, extends from west to east. The Altai Mountains form the most northern chain of this system. They extend in a north-easterly direction to Behring Strait.

The Himalaya Mountains form the most southern chain, and extend in a south-easterly direction to the Pacific Ocean. This immense range of mountains contains the loftiest sum-

Questions.—LESSON, I.—What can you say of the size of Asia? Of the number of inhabitants? In what direction does the principal mountain system extend? Which is the most northern chain? The most southern? What can you say of the Himalaya Mountains? Where are the table-lands of Asia? What can you say of them?

mits on the globe, some of the peaks being nearly six miles high.

3. Nearly the whole of the central part of Asia is occupied by lofty table-lands. These comprise about one-third of the whole surface, and are little more than barren deserts.

4. Large rivers drain the northern, eastern and southern countries of Asia. Those of China and India are of great commercial importance. Those of Siberia, being frozen during several months in the year, are not navigable; but they abound in fish, which forms the principal food of the inhabitants.

5. Asia contains a large number of lakes, many of which are salt and have no outlet. The fresh-water lakes abound in fish.

The climate of Asia much resembles that of North America.

What parts of Asia are drained by large rivers? In what countries are the rivers of greatest importance? Why are they not so important in Siberia? With what do the rivers of Siberia furnish the inhabitants? What can you say of the lakes of Asia? Of the climate?

6. The inhabitants belong to the white, the yellow and the brown races; those of the yellow race are the most numerous, and are chiefly found in the eastern and central parts.

The people of the western and south-western countries belong mostly to the white race, while the brown race occupy the islands and peninsulas on the south-east.

LESSON II.

THE principal countries of Asia are Siberia, China, Japan and India.

2. **Siberia** is a large country in the North of Asia belonging to the Russian Empire. It is very cold, and is thinly inhabited. Many of the inhabitants are barbarous tribes. A tribe of these people living in Kamchatka resemble the Esquimaux of America.

3. **China** is the most thickly-settled country in the world. The people cannot all find room on the land, and some of them live on boats or rafts. Sometimes they carry soil on the rafts and make floating gardens.

The Chinese are a most singular-looking people; they shave the hair off the top of their heads, and plait what remains in a long tail. They are grave and conceited.

The Chinese raise immense quantities of rice and tea, and make very beautiful silks.

4. The Japan Islands, lying east of Asia, form the **Empire of Japan**. The Japanese are somewhat like the Chinese, but are more intelligent and progressive. Their chief exports are tea, rice, silk and camphor.

To what races do the inhabitants of Asia belong? Of which race are they most numerous? Where is the yellow race found? The white race? The brown race?

Questions.—LESSON II.—Name the principal countries of Asia. To what empire does Siberia belong? What can you say of the inhabitants? What is the



A PROCESSION OF ELEPHANTS, INDIA.

5. **India** has a tropical climate. Tropical fruits, rice and cotton are produced.

India is the native country of the largest species of elephant and of the royal tiger.

A great part of India belongs to Great Britain.

6. In the western part of Asia is a small country called **Syria**. Jerusalem and many other cities mentioned in the Bible are in this country. Here Christ lived and performed his wonderful works.

most thickly-settled country in the world? How do some of the people live who cannot find room on the land? What can you say of the appearance of the Chinese? Of what do the Chinese raise great quantities? What form the Empire of Japan? What can you say of the Japanese? What do they export? What climate has India? Name some of the productions. What remarkable wild animals are native here? Where is Syria? What cities in this country? Who lived here?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

LESSON I.

What ocean is north of Asia? What ocean is east? What ocean is south? What grand division is west? Is the coast-line of Asia regular or irregular? What part is most regular?

By what isthmus is Asia connected with Africa? By what strait is it separated from North America? What two ranges of mountains are between Asia and Europe? What river?

Where are the Altai Mountains? The Himalaya Mountains?

What great plain is in the northern part of Asia? What parts of Asia are deserts?

What islands are south-east of the Sea of Japan? Which is the largest island of this group? Where is the island of Ceylon?

Between what two seas is the Peninsula of Kamchatka? What peninsula is between China Sea and the Strait of Malacca?

Where is the Peninsula of Hindoostan? What great peninsula is between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea?

Which is the most northern cape of Asia? Which is the most eastern? At the southern extremity of what peninsula is Cape Comorin?

LESSON II.

What grand divisions are connected by the Isthmus of Suez? What two seas are separated by this isthmus?

Name the five seas on the east coast of Asia. What bay and sea are south?

What four seas form part of the western boundary? What inland sea is near the Caspian Sea?

Between what two countries of Asia is the Persian Gulf?

Name the three rivers of Siberia which flow into the Arctic Ocean.

What river forms a part of the boundary between the Chinese Empire and Siberia? What two rivers of China flow into the Yellow Sea? What river flows into the China Sea?

Name the three rivers which flow into the Bay of Bengal. The one which flows into the Arabian Sea. The one which flows into the Persian Gulf.

Name the capital of the Chinese Empire. Of the Japanese Empire. Hindoostan. Persia.

Name the cities of Siberia. Of China. Hindoostan. Arabia. Turkey.

LESSON III.

Which is the most northern country of Asia? What great empire is south of Siberia? What division of Asia is south of the Chinese Empire? Where is the Japanese Empire?

Where is Turkestan? Eastern Turkestan? What two divisions are south of Turkestan? What country is south of Afghanistan? Where is Turkey? Where is Arabia? What country of Asia is south of the Caucasus Mountains?

In what part of the Chinese Empire is the Tea District?

On what bay, ocean and sea would you sail to go from Calcutta to Muscat?

On what waters would you sail to go from Bombay to the Island of Java?

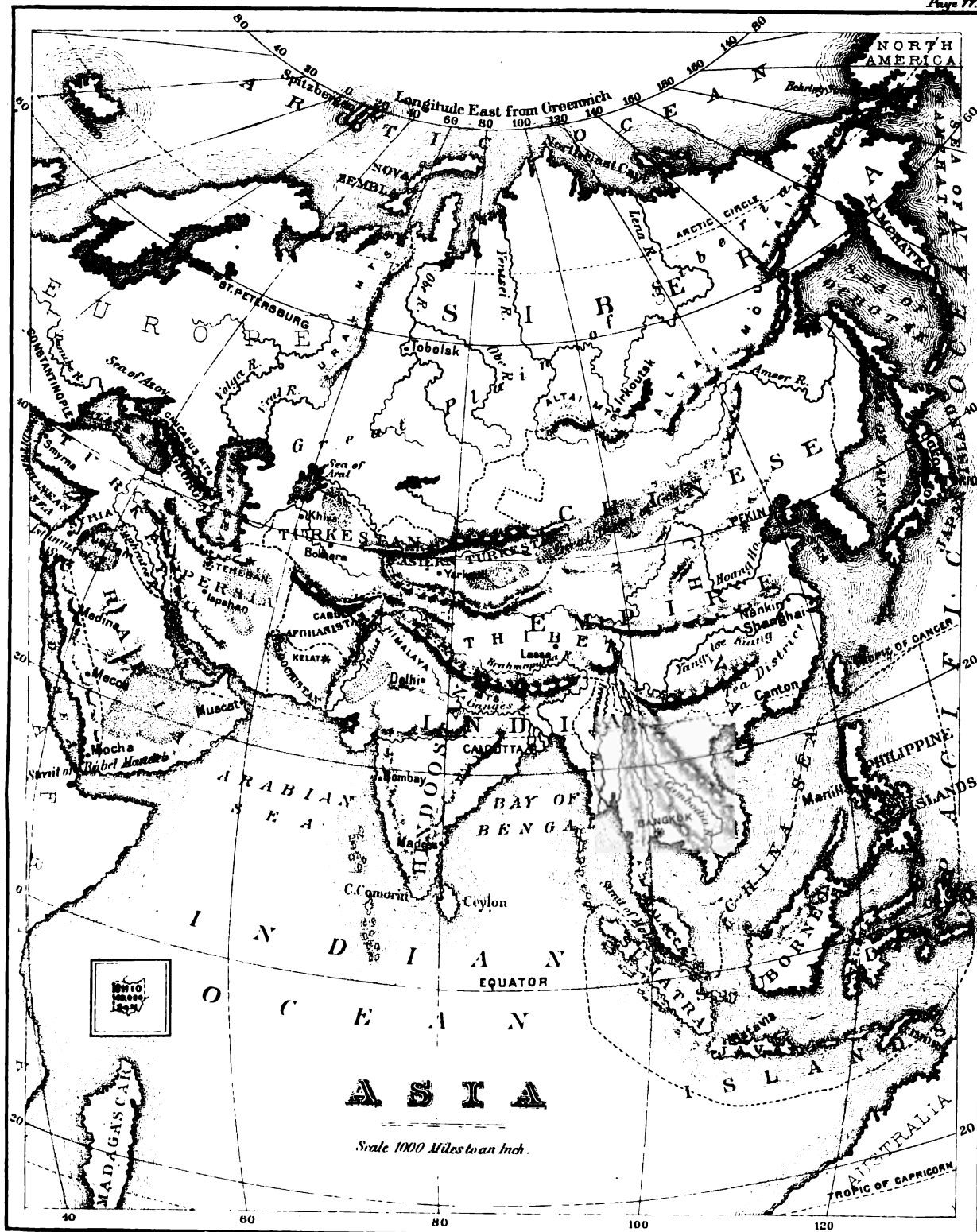
Through what isthmus would you pass to go from Asia to Africa?

Through what strait would you sail to enter the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean?

Through what strait would you pass to go from the Sea of Kamchatka into the Arctic Ocean?

Spell the following words: Siberia, China, India, Hindoostan, Calcutta, Malacca, Persia, Arabia, Shanghai.

What is the meaning of Himalaya? Yang tse Kiang? Hoang Ho? Lena?



AFRICA.



A CARAVAN RESTING ON THE GREAT DESERT.

AFRICA.

LESSON I.

AFRICA, though next to Asia in size, is the least known of the five grand divisions of the world.

It lies principally between the tropics, its climate is the hottest and driest of any country in the world.

The whole northern part, except along the coast, is a desert region called the *Sahara*.

No rain falls here, and the surface is covered with sand or rocks, which become intensely hot.

The sand is blown by the wind into clouds and ridges, and is sometimes swept up into clouds that are the terror of travelers.

Merchants and travelers, when about to enter the desert, join together in a large band, and are called a *Caravan*. A caravan sometimes

consists of several thousand persons and camels. In the very hot season they travel by night and remain in their tents during the day. The camel is useful in crossing the desert. He can live for several days without water or food, and is sometimes called the "Ship of the Desert."

4. All the interior of Southern Africa is believed to be an extensive table-land, bordered on the east, south and west by mountain ranges. But this region, like the greater part of this great division, has been but little explored by white men.

5. The mountains of Africa extend along the borders, forming a rocky wall almost entirely round this country. There are many short ranges. The principal ranges are the Atlas and Kong Mountains.

QUESTIONS.—LESSON I.—Which is the least known of the five grand divisions of land? What can you say of its climate? What is the whole northern part of Africa called? Describe the Sahara. When

travelers and merchants are about to cross the desert, what do they form? How large are the caravans? What animal is used in crossing the desert? Why? What is the interior of Africa supposed to be? How do the mountain ranges extend? Name the principal ranges.

LESSON II.

THE principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, Congo, Niger and Zambesi.

The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world. In the lower part of its course it flows through a rainless region, but it rises and flows for about half its course through the region of rainy and dry seasons.

The Congo is one of the largest rivers in the world. Its source has been recently discovered to be Lake Bangweolo.

The Niger is a large river that flows through the fertile country of Soudan.

The Zambesi is in the south-eastern part of Africa. It rises in the central plateau, and flows into Mozambique Channel.

2. Africa contains more wild animals than any other country. Many are of great size, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and giraffe; others are extremely ferocious, as the lion, leopard and hyena.

3. The inhabitants of Northern Africa are chiefly Arabs and Berbers, who belong to the white race, but the greater part of Africa is inhabited by negroes, the most of whom are sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism.

4. **Egypt** is one of the most celebrated countries in the world. In ancient times the Egyptians were famous for their knowledge and ability. The pyramids and ruins of magnificent temples and cities remain as evidence of their skill.

A canal has recently been dug through the Isthmus of Suez, and vessels can now sail through it from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Questions.—LESSON II.—Name the principal rivers of Africa. What can you say of the course of the Nile? Describe the Congo. Through what country does the Niger flow? Where is the Zambesi? What can you say of the wild animals of Africa? Name some of them. Who are the inhabitants of northern Africa? By what people is the greater part inhabited?



THE PYRAMIDS.

5. Egypt belongs to the rainless region of Northern Africa, but is saved from becoming a desert by the annual overflow of the river Nile. The heavy rains at its source swell the waters till the river overflows its bed and inundates the country. In the dry season the water subsides, leaving the soil moist and rich. It is kept moist by means of canals that are filled during high water, and fine crops of rice, cotton and wheat are raised.

6. **Cape Colony**, in the southern part of Africa, is a part of the British possessions. The inhabitants are English, Dutch and Hottentots. It has a fine climate, and exports wine, oil and wool.

For what were the Egyptians famous in ancient times? What evidence of this still remains? To what region does Egypt belong? How is it saved from becoming a desert? What causes the Nile to overflow its banks? How is the land kept moist during the dry season? What are raised? Where is Cape Colony? What can you say of the inhabitants? Of the climate and exports?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

LESSON I.

What great sea is on the north of Africa? What ocean is on the east? What ocean is on the west? How is Africa connected with Asia?

What mountain range in the northern part of Africa? What mountains in South Africa? What mountains are north of Guinea?

In what part of Africa is the Great Desert? Where is the Kalahari Desert?

What large island is east of the southern part of Africa? In what ocean and in what direction from Africa is St. Helena?

Which is the most northern cape of Africa? The most eastern? The most southern? The most western? Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

Between what seas is the Isthmus of Suez?

What long narrow sea is east of the northern part of Africa? Where is the Gulf of Guinea?

What bodies of water are connected by the Strait of Bab el Mandeb? What bodies of water are connected by the Strait of Gibraltar?

Between what island and Africa is Mozambique Channel?

LESSON II.

In what division of Africa is Lake Tchad? In what part of Africa is Victoria Nyanza? (*Nyanza means lake.*) What lakes near Victoria Nyanza? In what part of Africa is Lake Ngami? Lake Bangweolo?

In what part of Africa is the river Nile? What two rivers unite to form the Nile? In what direction and into what sea does the Nile flow?

What river of Africa flows into the Indian Ocean? What two rivers flow through Guinea into the Atlantic Ocean? Where is the Senegal River?

Which is the most northern division of Africa? On what sea and ocean does this division border?

What barren section is south of Barbary? What name is given to the fertile spots of this section?

Name the three Nile countries.—*Ans. Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia.* In what part of Africa are they? Which is the most northern?

Name the two principal divisions of the eastern coast of Africa. On what ocean do they border? On what two oceans does Cape Colony border?

Which are the two principal divisions of the western coast of Africa? Which is the more northern of the two? Where is Liberia? What British colony is north of Liberia?—*Ans. Sierra Leone.*

What are the principal divisions of the central part of Africa? Which is the most northern?

LESSON III.

Of what country of Africa is Cairo the capital? Of what division is Cape Town the capital?

In what part of Africa are Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli? In what section are Timbuctoo, Sokoto and Kouka?

Name the divisions of Africa in which each of the following places is situated:—Morocco. Alexandria. Mozambique. Gondar. Abeokuta. Monrovia.

Where is Khartoom? Sierra Leone? Dongola?

What mountains and what desert would you cross to go in a direct line from Algiers to Timbuctoo? What channel would you cross to go from Madagascar to Mozambique?

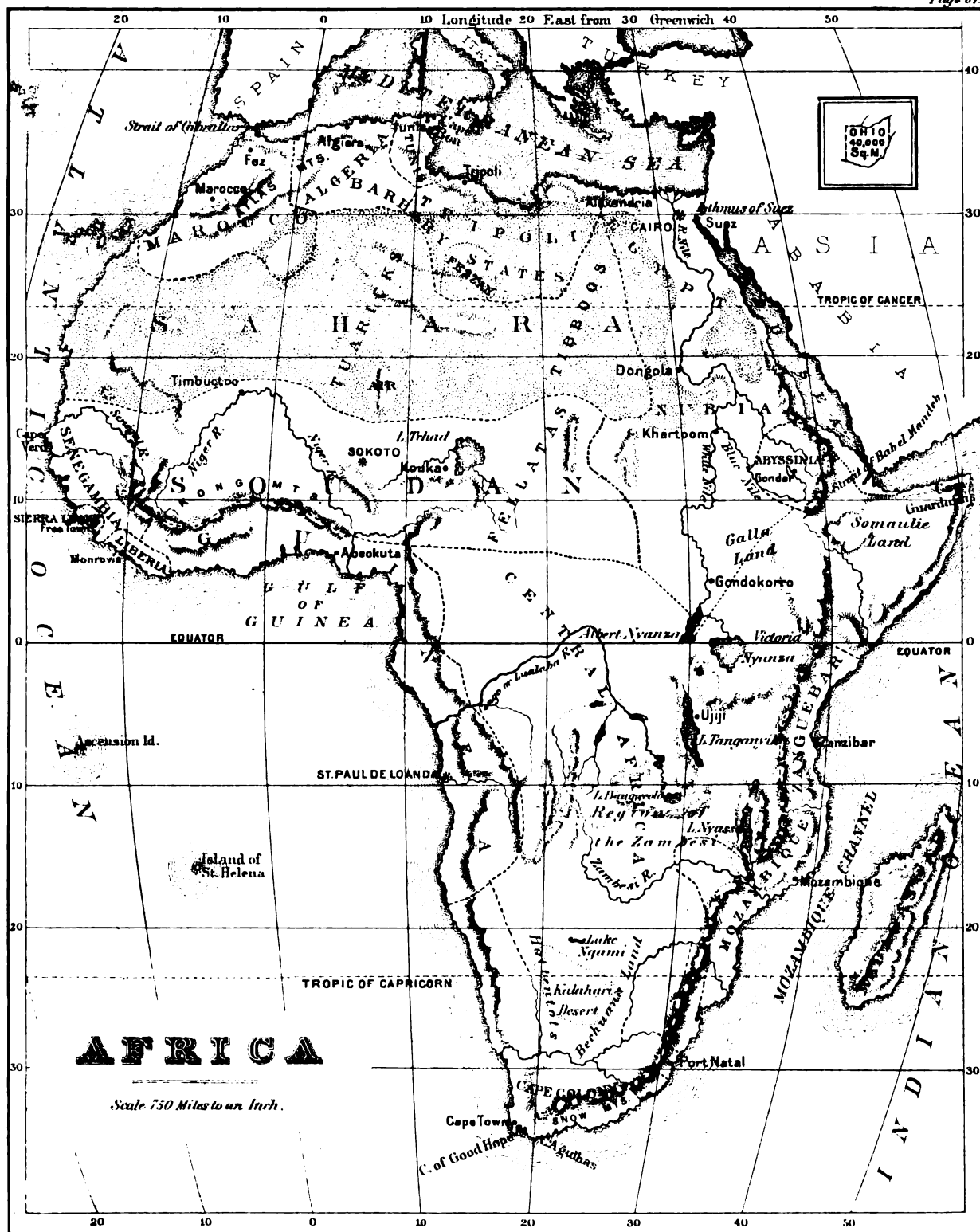
On what ocean would you sail to go from Monrovia to St. Helena? Name the sea, strait and ocean on which you would sail to go from Alexandria to Cape Verd.

Who are the ruling people of the western part of Sudan?—*Ans. The Fellatas.* In what part of Africa are the Tuaricks and Tibboos?

North of what division of Africa is the Somaalie country? Where is the land inhabited by the Bechuanas?

Spell the following words:—Africa, Egypt, Barbary, Cairo, Guinea, Suez, Tchad, Fezzan, Zambesi, Khartoom, Niger, Nubia.

What is the meaning of Bab el Mandeb? Tripoli? Liberia?





WAR-VESSEL ATTACKING MALAY PIRATES.

OCEANICA.

LESSON I.

OCEANICA consists entirely of islands. It comprises the three divisions of Australasia, Malaysia and Polynesia.

2. Australasia comprises Australia, Papua, Tasmania, New Zealand and many smaller islands.

3. Australia is a little larger than the United States. The settled sections are principally upon or near the coast.

New South Wales and Victoria, the most important divisions, contain gold fields, from which immense quantities of gold have been taken.

4. The mountains of Australia are near the coast. The central part of the island is low and for the most part barren.

5. Many of the animals are very peculiar. The kangaroo is the most common, and the ornithorhynchus, which resembles a bird and an otter, is one of the most curious. The emu is tall as a man, and, next to the ostrich,

is the largest bird in the world. The beautiful bird of paradise has its home in Papua.

6. Many of the vegetables differ from those of all other parts of the world. Some trees annually shed their bark and retain their leaves; and a kind of fruit like cherries grows with the stone on the outside.

7. The seasons are opposite to ours, Christmas being in the hottest part of the year.

The native inhabitants of Australia, and of almost all the islands of Australasia, are black.



Questions.—LESSON I.—Of what does Oceanica consist? What divisions does it comprise? Name some of the principal islands of Australasia. Where are the settled sections of Australia? What do the divisions of New South Wales and Victoria contain?

What can you say of the animals? Name the most common. The most curious. The most remarkable birds. What can you say of the vegetables? How do the seasons differ from ours? Of what race are the inhabitants?

LESSON II.

MALAYSIA includes a great number of islands lying south-east of Asia.

Nearly all the islands are mountainous, and they contain many volcanoes.

2. The climate is very hot, and tropical plants grow with great luxuriance. The bread-fruit tree and cocoa-nut palm are the most important.

Most of the spices which we use, such as pepper, cloves, cinnamon, etc., are brought from these islands.



A STREET SCENE IN MANILLA.
Manilla Women Shopping.

Manilla is the chief city of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

3. Polynesia includes the islands in the east and north-east of Oceanica.

The most important groups are the *Sandwich Islands* and the *Society Islands*.

Some of the islands of Polynesia are moun-

Questions.—LESSON II.—What does Malaysia include? What can you say of the surface of these islands? Of the climate? Name the most important plants. Name some articles that are brought from these islands. Where are the islands of Polynesia?



A VIEW IN TAHITI.
(One of the Society Islands.)

tainous, while others are very level, and barely rise a few feet above the surface of the ocean.

4. The low islands are formed by the little coral insect, myriads of which live in the warm oceans. They are called *coral islands*.

The mountainous islands have been forced up from the bed of the ocean by volcanic action, and are called *volcanic islands*.

5. The inhabitants of the islands of Malaysia and Polynesia are nearly all brown people, and some of the tribes are the most savage people.

In the Sandwich Islands the people have been converted to the Christian religion through the influence of missionaries, and have become civilized.

Name the most important groups. What can you say of the surface of the islands of Polynesia? How are the low islands formed? The mountainous islands? What can you say of the inhabitants of Malaysia and Polynesia?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF OCEANICA.

LESSON I.

NOTE.—All of Malaysia and the greater part of Australasia are in the Eastern Hemisphere. The larger part of Polynesia is in the Western Hemisphere.

In what part of Oceanica is Australasia? Malaysia? Polynesia?

What climate has the greater part of Oceanica? In what ocean is the eastern part of Oceanica? The western part?

Australasia.

Which is the largest island of Australasia? By what ocean is it bounded on the east? By what ocean on the west?

What large island is north of Australia? What important group of islands south-east of Australia? Of what empire are they a colony?—*Ans. Great Britain.*

What island is south of Australia? To what country does it belong?—*Ans. Great Britain.*

What mountains are in Australia?

What gulf is upon the northern coast? What gulf is upon the southern coast?

In what division of Australia is Lake Torrens? What is the principal river of this great island? In what division of Australia is Swan River?

What is the most northern division of Australia? The most eastern? The most southern? The most western? What division lies between New South Wales and West Australia?

In what division of Australia is Sydney? Melbourne?

LESSON II.

Malaysia.

NOTE.—Sumatra, Java and Borneo are the principal islands of the group called the Sunda Islands. Borneo is the largest island of Malaysia.

Near what great body of land are the Islands of Malaysia? What ocean is east of them? What ocean is south? What sea lies between them and Asia?

Which is the most northern group of the Islands of Malaysia?

Which is the largest island of Malaysia? In what direction is Borneo from the Philippine Islands?

In what part of Oceanica are the Sunda Islands? What island and group of islands are east of Borneo?

In what direction is Java from Borneo? In what direction is Sumatra from Borneo?

By what strait is Sumatra separated from the Peninsula of Malacca? What strait separates Java from Sumatra?

Which are the two principal cities of Malaysia? On what island is Batavia? On what island is Manilla? To what European country does this island belong?—*Ans. To Spain.*

Polynesia.

In what ocean are the Islands of Polynesia? In which hemisphere is the greater part of Polynesia? What two groups of islands are

east of the Philippine Islands? West of what continent are the Sandwich Islands? Are they north or south of the equator?

(For the last two questions, see *Map of the Western Hemisphere*, page 28.)

LESSON III.

What part of Australia is in the hot region? When it is summer in the United States, what is the season at Melbourne?

In what part of Australia is the gold region? Near what mountains? By what river could you reach the gold region?

What sea would you cross to go from Manilla to Batavia?

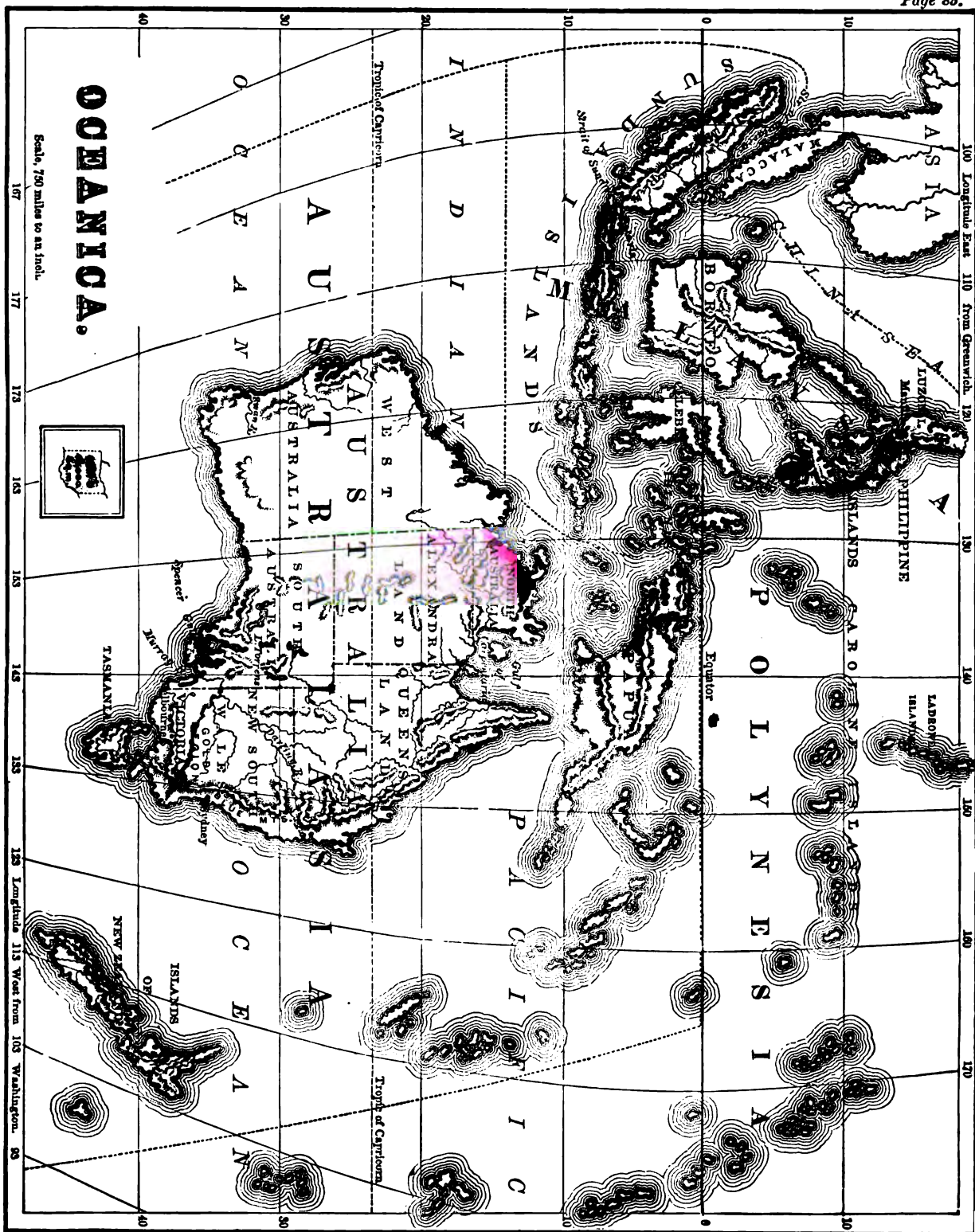
Through what strait would you sail to enter the China Sea from the Indian Ocean? Between what two islands is this strait?

On what ocean would you sail in going from Sydney to the Japan Islands? What large islands would you pass?

In what direction and on what waters would you sail in going from the Islands of New Zealand to Borneo?

Spell the following words:—Oceanica, Malaysia, Philippine, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Batavia, Manilla, Victoria, Australia, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Tasmania.

What is the meaning of the following words:—Papua? Australia? Polynesia? Ladrones?



PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY.

A.

Abeokuta (*Ahb-e-o-koo'-tah*).
 Abyssinia (*Ab-is-sin'-e-ah*).
 Aconcagua (*Ah-kon-kah'-gwah*).
 Adirondack (*Ad-e-ron'-dak*).
 Af-ghan-is-tan—"Afghan land."
 Af'-ri-ca.
 Agulhas (*Ah-gool'-yahs*)—"needle"—
 so named from its pointed shape.
 Alabama (*Al-a-bah'-mah*).
 Albany (*Awl'-ba-ne*).
 Aleutian (*Ah-loo'-shan*).
 Algiers (*Ahl-jeerz'*).
 Al-le-gha'-ny.
 Altai (*Ahl-ti'*)—"gold mountains."
 Altamaha (*Awl-tah-mah-haw'*).
 Am'-a-zon.
 America (*A-mer'-e-kah*).
 Amoor (*Ah-moor'*).
 An'-des. From a Peruvian word,
 meaning "copper," or "metal."
 Ann-ap'-o-lis.
 Ant-arc'-tic—"opposite to the Arc-
 tic."
 Anticosti (*An-te-kos'-te*).
 Apalachee (*Ap-ah-lah'-che*).
 Appalachian (*Ap-pa-la'-che-an*).
 Arabia (*A-ray'-be-ah*).
 Araguay (*Ah-rah-gwi'*).
 Ar'-al—"island." Sea of Aral—
 "island sea."
 Archangel (*Ark-ain'-jel*).
 Archipelago (*Ar-ke-pel'-a-go*).
 Arc'-tic—"northern."
 Ar-kan'-sas.
 Asia (*Ay'-she-ah*).
 Asuncion (*Ah-soon'-se-on*).
 At-lan'-tic.
 Aus-tral-a'-sia—"Southern Asia."
 Aus-tra'-lia—"southern land."
 Aus'-tri-a.

B.

Bab-el-Man'-deb—"the gate of tears."
 Ba-ha'-mas.
 Bahia (*Bah-he'-ah*).
 Baikal (*Bi'kahl*). *Bai*, "rich;" *kal*,
 "a lake." This lake abounds in fish.

Balize (*Ba-leez'*).
 Balkan (*Bahl'-kahn*).
 Baltic (*Bawl'-tik*).
 Baltimore (*Bawl'-te-more*).
 Bangor (*Bang'-gor*).
 Barcelona (*Bar-say-lo'-nah*).
 Baton Rouge (*Bat'-un Roozh'*)—"red
 stick."
 Bechuanas (*Bet-choo-ah'-naz*).
 Bel'-gi-um.
 Belle-isle'.
 Bel-oo-chis-tan—"country of the
 Beloochees."
 Bengal (*Ben-gawl'*).
 Benguela (*Ben-gay'-lah*).
 Ber-lin'.
 Bermudas (*Ber-moo'-daz*).
 Behring (*Be'-ring*).
 Biscay (*Bis'-ky*).
 Bogota (*Bo-go-tah'*).
 Bo-liv'-i-a.
 Bom-bay—"good harbor."
 Bordeaux (*Bor-do'*).
 Bor'-ne-o.
 Bos'-ton.
 Brahmaputra (*Brah-mah-poo'-trah*)—
 "Son of the Creator."
 Brazil (*Bra-zil'*).
 Brook'-lyn.
 Buenos Ayres (*Bwa'-nos I'-rees*)—
 "good air."

C.

Cabul (*Kah-bool'*).
 Ca'-diz.
 Cairo (*Ki'ro*).
 Cal-cut'-ta.
 California (*Kal-e-for'-ne-ah*).
 Can-av'-er-al.
 Can-ton'.
 Cap'-ri-corn.
 Car-ac'-cas.
 Car-ib-be'-an.
 Car-pa'-thi-an.
 Cas-cade'.
 Catta'-kill.
 Cau'-ca-sus—"white mountains."
 Cayenne (*Ki-en'*).

Celebes (*Sel'-e-bez*).
 Champlain (*Sham-plain'*).
 Chat-ta-hoo'-chee.
 Ches'-a-peake.
 Cheyenne (*She'-en*).
 Chicago (*She-kaw'-go*).
 Chili (*Chil'-le*).
 Chi'-na.
 Cincinnati (*Sin-sin-nat'-te*).
 Colorado (*Kol-o-rah'-do*)—"red river."
 Connecticut (*Kon-net'-e-kut*).
 Constantinople (*Kon-stan-te-no'-pl*)—
 "Constantine's city."
 Continent (*Kon'-te-nent*).
 Co-pen-ha'-gen—"merchants' harbor."
 Crimea (*Krim-e'-ah*).

D.

Dakota (*Dah-ko'-tah*).
 Dan'-ube.
 Del'-a-ware.
 Delhi (*Del'-le*).
 Den'-mark—"a low country."
 Des Moines (*De Moin'*).
 De-troit—"a strait."
 Dnieper (*Ne'-per*).
 Dovrefield (*Do-vreh-fe-eld'*).
 Dubuque (*Du-buke'*).
 Dwina (*Dwe'-nah*).

E.

Ed'-in-burgh.
 E'-gypt.
 Elbe (*Elb*).
 England (*Ing'-gland*).
 Ecuador (*Ek-wah-dore'*)—so named on
 account of its situation under the
 Equator.
 E-qua'-tor.
 Erie (*E'-re*).
 Esquimaux (*Es'-ke-mo*).
 Euphrates (*Yoo-fray'-teez*)—"to make
 glad." This river is subject to an-
 nual overflows, much enriching its
 banks.
 Europe (*Yoo'-rup*).

F.

Falkland (*Fawk'-land*).
 Faroe (*Fah'-ro*).
 Fayetteville (*Fay'-et-vil*).
 Fellatas (*Fel-lah'-tahs*).
 Fez-zan'.

Florida (*Flor'-e-dah*).
 Frank'-fort—"free town."

G.

Ganges (*Gan'-jeez*)—"flowing through the earth to heaven."
 Gen-e-see'.
 Gen'-o-a.
 Geor'-gi-a.
 Ger'-ma-ny.
 Gib-ral'-tar.
 Great Britain (*Great Brit'-un*).
 Great Pe-dee'.
 Greenwich (*Grin'-ij*).
 Guardafui (*Gwahr-dah-fwe'*).
 Guatemala (*Gaw-te-mah'-lah*).
 Guiana (*Ghe-ah'-nah*).
 Guinea (*Ghin'-ne*).

H.

Havana (*Ha-van'-ah*).
 Hayti (*Hay'-te*).
 Himalaya (*Him-ah-li'-ah*)—"the abode of snow."
 Hin'-doo Koosh'.
 Hin-doo-stan'.
 Hoang Ho (*Ho-ahng'-ho*)—"yellow river"—so named from the color which the clay banks give to its waters.
 Hol'-land—"hollow land."
 Hondo (*Hone'-do*).
 Houston (*Hu'-stun*).
 Hun'-ga-ry.

I & J.

Ice'-land.
 I'-da-ho.
 Illinois (*Il-lin-oy'*).
 India (*In'-de-ah*).
 In-di-an'-a.
 In-di-an-ap'-o-lis.
 I'-ow-a.
 Ire'-land.
 Irkoutsk (*Ir'-kootsk*).
 Island (*I'-land*).
 Is-pa-han'.
 Isthmus (*Isi'-mus*)—"the neck."

It'-a-ly.

Itasca (*It-as'-kah*).
 Jamaica (*Ja-may'-kah*).
 Jap-an'—said to mean, in Chinese, "the country of the rising sun."
 Java (*Jah'-vah*).
 Je-ru'-sa-lem.
 Ju'-an Fer-nan'-dez.

K.

Kalahari (*Kah-lah-hah'-re*).
 Kamchatka (*Kahm-chaht'-kah*).
 Kanawha (*Ka-naw'-wah*).
 Kan'-sas—"smoky water;" also said to signify "good potato."
 Ka-tah'-din.
 Ken-tuck'-y.
 Khartoom (*Kar-toom'*).
 Kouka (*Koo'-kah*).

L.

La-drone'—a thief. Named from the thieving propensity of the natives.
 La Plata (*Lah Plah'-tah*)—"silver."
 Lena (*Le'-nah*)—"sluggard." This river is so named on account of its sluggish course.
 Li-be'-ri-a—"Free State."
 Lima (*Le'-mah*).
 Lichtenfels (*Lik'-ten-fels*).
 Lisbon (*Liz'-bun*).
 Llanos (*L'yah'-noce*)—"plains."
 London (*Lun'-dun*).
 Louisiana (*Loo-e-ze-ah'-nah*).
 Louisville (*Loo'-is-vil*).

M.

Mack-en'-zie.
 Mack'-i-naw.
 Mad-a-gas'-car.
 Macon (*May'-kun*).
 Ma-dras'.
 Madrid (*Mah-drid'*).
 Ma-gel'-lan.
 Maine.
 Ma-lac'-ca.
 Ma-lay'-sia—so called because the islands are inhabited by Malays.
 Ma-nil'-la.
 Maracaybo (*Mah-rah-ki'-bo*).
 Mar'-mo-ra.
 Marseilles (*Mar-saylz*).
 Ma'-ry-land.
 Mass-a-chu'-setts.
 Matapan (*Mah-tah-pahn*).

Mediterranean (*Med-e-ter-ray'-ne-an*).
 Medina (*May-de'-nah*)—"the city."
 Melbourne (*Mel'-burn*).
 Merrimac (*Mer'-re-mak*).
 Michigan (*Mish'-e-gan*).
 Mil-wau'-kee.
 Min-ne-so'-ta.
 Mississippi (*Mis-sis-sip'-pe*)—"father of waters."
 Missouri (*Mis-soo'-re*)—"smoky water."
 Mobile (*Mo-beel'*).
 Mo-non-ga-he'-la.
 Montana (*Mon-tah'-nah*).
 Mon-te-vid'-e-o.
 Montgomery (*Mont-gum'-er-e*).
 Montpelier (*Mont-peel'-yer*).
 Montreal (*Mon-tre-aul'*).
 Moscow (*Mos'-ko*).
 Mourzouk (*Moor-zook'*).
 Mozambique (*Mo-zam-beek'*).

N.

Naples (*Nay'-p'lz*).
 Ne-bras'-ka—"flat water."
 Nevada (*Ne-vah'-dah*).
 Newark (*Nu'-ark*).
 New Don'-go-la.
 Newfoundland (*Nu'-fund-land'*).
 New Hamp'-shire.
 New Orleans (*Nu Or'-le-unz*).
 New'-port.
 New York'.
 New Zea'-land.
 Ni-ag'-a-ra—"thunder of waters."
 Nicaragua (*Nik-ah-rah'-gwah*).
 Niger (*Ni'-jer*). This river is also called the *Joliba*—"a great river."
 North Car-o-li'-na.
 No'-va Sco'-ti-a—"New Scotland."
 No'-va Zem'-bla—"new land."
 Nu'-bi-a.

O.

O'-be.
 Ocean (*O'-shun*).
 Oceanica (*O-she-an'-e-kah*).
 Ochotek (*O-kotsk'*).
 O-hi'-o—"the beautiful river."
 O'-ke-cho'-bee.
 Omaha (*O'-ma-haw*).
 Or'-e-gon.
 Orinoco (*O-re-no'-ko*)—"coiled serpent."
 Ottawa (*Ot'-ta-wah*).

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY.

P.

'ic—"peaceful."
as (Pahm'-pahs)—"treeless
ns."
ia (Pah-nah-mah').
(Pah'-poo-ah)—"frizzled;" from
enormous frizzled heads of hair
he natives.
Pah-rah').
uay (Pah-rah-gwi').
a (Pah-rah-nah').
3.
-ma-quod'-dy.
onia (Pat-a-go'-ne-ah).
(Pe-kin')—"northern capital."
'-su-la—Pene, "almost;" *insula*,
island."
syl-va'-ni-a—"Penn's woods."
ri-a.
(Per'-she-ah).
-del'-phia—"city of brotherly
,"
pine (Fil'-lip-pin).
uth (Plim'-uth).
ne'-sia—"many islands."
nouth (Ports'-muth).
u-gal.
-mac.
(Po-to'-se).
e (Pray'-re). A French word,
ning "meadow."
a (Prush'-ah).
n-ees.

Q.

c (Kwe-bek').
(Kee'-to).

R.

h (Raw'-le).
vik (Ri'-ke-ah-vik)—"steam
n."
(Rine).
Island (Rode I'-land).
(Rone).
la Plata (Re'-o or Ri'-o day lah
h'-tah)—"river of silver;" *Rio*
ning "river."
Grande (Re'-o Grah'-day')—
east river."
neiro (Re'-o Jah-nay'-ro).

Ri'-o Ne'-gro—"Black River."
Ro-an-oke'.
Roch'-es-ter.
Russia (Rush'-ah).

S.

Saint Croix (Sent-Kroy').
Saint Hel-e'-na.
Saint Law'-rence.
Saint Louis (Loo-is).
Saint Pe'-ters-burg.
Saint Roque (Roke').
San Fran-cis'-co.
Sand'-wich.
San Joaquin (Hwa-keen').
San'-ta Bar'-ba-ra.
San'-ta Fe' (Fay)—"holy faith."
Santiago (Sahn-te-ah'-go)—"Saint
James."
Seine (Sayn).
Senegal (Sen-e-gawl').
Sicily (Sis'-il-e).
Sierra Leone (Se-er'-rah Le-o'-ne).
Sierra Madre (Mah'-dray)—"mother
mountains." *Sierra* is a Spanish
word, signifying "saw," and is ap-
plied to a mountain range, because
at a distance it often presents a
notched appearance.
Sierra Nevada (Nay-vah'-dah)—"snow
mountains."
Somaalie (So-maw'-le).
Sou-dan'.
South Car-o-li'-na.
South Shet'-land.
Spain (Spane).
Spitz-berg'-en.
Stock'-holm.
Su-ez'.
Sumatra (Soo-mah'-trah).
Sunda (Sun'-dah).
Switz'-er-land.
Syr'-i-a.

T.

Tahiti (Tah-he'-te)
Tas-ma'-ni-a.
Tchad (Chahd).
Teheran (Teh-her-ahn').
Ten-nes-see'.

Tierra del Fuego (Te-er'-rah del Foo-
ah'-go)—"land of fire."
Territory (Ter'-re-to-ry).
Thibet (Tib'-et).
Titicaca (Te-te-kah'-kah).
To-bolsk.
Tokio (To'-ke-o).
Trip'-o-li (le) (Tria, "three;" *polis*,
"a city"). Three large towns for-
merly occupied the site of Tripoli.
Tur-kes-tan'.

U.

Ural (Oo'-ral).
Uruguay (Oo-roo-gwi').
Utah (Yoo'-taw).
Utica (Yoo'-te-kah).

V.

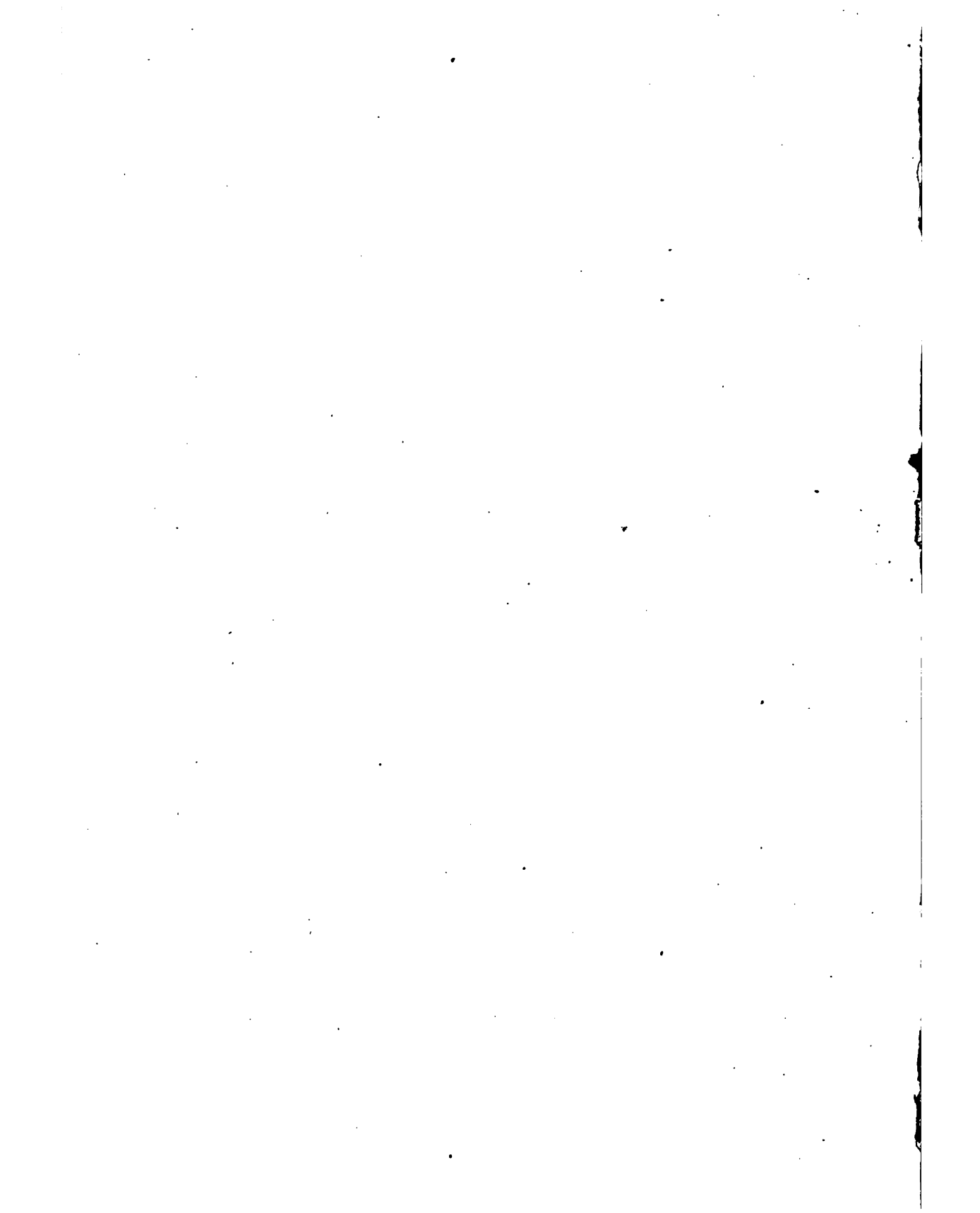
Valparaiso (Vahl-pah-ri'-so)—"Vale
of Paradise;" so named from its de-
lightful situation.
Venezuela (Ven-ez-we'-lah).
Venice (Ven'-iss).
Vera Cruz (Vay-rah Krooz')—"the
true cross."
Vermont—"green mountains."
Vic-to'-ri-a Ny-an'-za.
Vienna (Ve-en'-nah).
Vir-gin'-i-a.
Volga (Vol-gah).

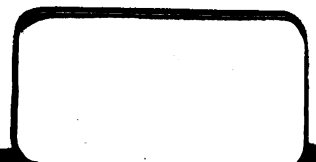
W.

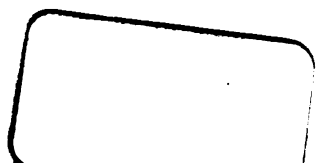
Wabash (Waw'-bash).
Willamette (Wil-lah'-met).
Winnepiseogee (Win-ne-pe-saw'-ke)—
"beautiful lake among the high-
lands;" or, "smile of the Great
Spirit."
Wis-con'-sin.
Worcester (Woos'-ter).

Y & Z.

Yang-tse-kiang (Yahng-tse-Ke-ahng',
—"son of the sea."
Yenesei (Yen-e-say'-e).
Yu-ca-tan'.
Yukon (Yoo-kown').
Zambesi (Zahm-bay'-ze).
Zanguebar (Zang-gay-bar').
Zanzibar (Zahn-ze-bar').







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